

SIX

FREE WHEELING 11TH ADVANTAGE.

Free wheeling is offered to the public by Studebaker only after it has been tried, proved, and found to be thoroughly dependable under the most severe conditions of operation.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.
(Incorporated in Hong Kong)

China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

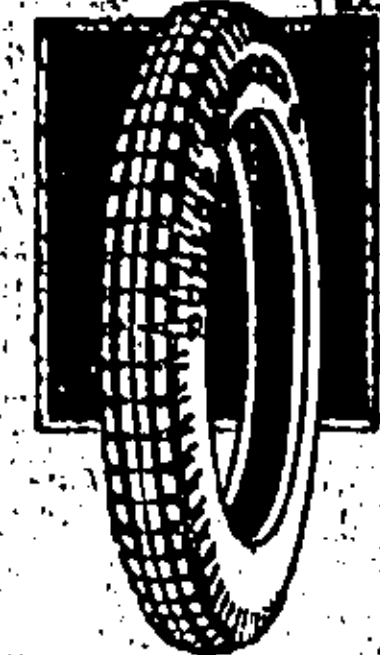
SATURDAY'S DOLLAR.
The closing rate of the dollar on demand on Saturday was 11 1/2d.

No. 27,865

HONG KONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1931.

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

DUNLOP Special



Extra Construction
For Overseas Motoring Conditions.

FORT MOTOR CYCLE TYRES.

LOCAL BRANCH

Pedder Bldg.

MORE ABOUT THE TYPHOON

HARBOUR THRILLS

A THRILLING RESCUE.

LAUNCHES SUNK

SOME LIVES REPORTED LOST.

The authorities describe Saturday's typhoon as "the greatest squall" on the records of the Observatory. The wind velocity registered was 136 m.p.h.

The typhoon took toll of life—mercifully small as reported so far—also of property, mostly in the harbour.

Steamship, launches and junks in the harbour had thrilling experiences. One steamer broke her chains and lost anchors. She was obliged to steam out to where she could manoeuvre in safety.

Two launches sank in the shelter; two cargo junks are reported wrecked—one with the loss of six lives; and two hulks were sent adrift and beached by the storm.

It is feared that one junk with over ten passengers aboard foundered in the storm with all hands on board.

A coolie salvaging timber was blown into the sea and all but drowned. He was rescued with the greatest difficulty.

HARBOUR THRILLS.

Chains Break and Anchor Lost.

At the height of the typhoon, the Java-China-Japan Line s.s. Tjimanok (Captain Krizt), which was moored to the A8 buoy, provided some thrills in the harbour. Her chains broke and she lost her anchor.

Her steam was up, however, and she was able to hold her own against the wind. Captain Krizt held his charge on a course directly toward Lyemooon Pass and managed to get her out of the harbour without mishap. Once outside, there was no difficulty with plenty of room to manoeuvre. The ship eventually took shelter between two islands outside. When the storm calmed down the Tjimanok returned to harbour and went to Yaumati Bay.

President Boat Has Stiff Fight. The s.s. President Jefferson, which was at the Kowloon wharf when the typhoon started, immediately left and had quite a stiff fight with the wind to get to shelter in the typhoon anchorage. Later she left for Manila.

P. & O. Sailings Postponed. The P. & O. s.s. Khyber had to postpone her sailing scheduled for noon on Saturday. She eventually left at 8 p.m.

The Karmala, which left the Kowloon wharf on Friday evening, rode the storm at Kowloon Bay and sailed at 9 p.m. for Shanghai.

The E. & A. s.s. Nellora was also due to sail on Saturday, but did not leave until 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

None the Worse.

Two N.Y.K. ships, the Toyohashi Maru from Singapore, and the Atago Maru from Manila arrived as per schedule yesterday and appeared none the worse for encountering the gale outside.

Launches Sunk.

The ferry launches Sai On and Yat On of the Shaikwan service, sank in the Yaumati Typhoon Shelter. They drifted from their anchorage near the Yaumati ferry wharf and came to grief at the eastern end of the shelter.

Dashed Against Sea Wall. The large fishing fleet at Shaikwan got off lightly, only one small junk getting into difficulties. She was torn from her moorings and dashed against the sea wall off Tai Hon Street and badly smashed. The vessel was not named at the time.

Fishing Junk Believed Lost.

A large Shaikwan fishing junk was reported to have failed to reach shelter and has been retained regarding her safety. She was stated to have had over 200 persons on board, including women and children. The fishing junk was believed to have been lost.

CARGO BOAT WRECKED.

Six Lives Lost.

A cargo junk was wrecked while on the way from Hong Kong to Macao with a cargo of coal. Six members of the crew are reported to have lost their lives in this disaster. The master is reported to have escaped and is now in Hong Kong.

Driven Ashore.

Another junk bound for Macao with sundry cargo was driven ashore on Ching T' Island.

Held Up.

The O.S.K. s.s. Himalaya Maru was delayed here for one day on account of the typhoon. She was to have sailed for Calcutta on Saturday afternoon.

A Clean Sheet.

The B. & S. came out with a clean sheet. None of their ships in harbour sustained any damage, and there was no delay in arrivals and sailings.

Hulks Adrift.

The old hulk Hwa Shun, with three Chinese on board, was torn from her moorings off Yaumati, carried in front of the wind for about half a mile, and cast up on a beach. Yesterday, she was taken back to Yaumati. This rusty derelict belonged formerly to the Canton Navy and was being demolished here. Small parts of her superstructure were badly twisted and her funnel bent as the result of her experiences on Saturday.

Another old Chinese hulk, name not ascertained, drifted from rear Kwong Yip Loong slipway at Shamshulpo and stranded on Green Island.

River Services Suspended.

All river shipping services were suspended throughout Saturday.

THRILLING RESCUE.

Coolie Blown into Sea.

Four coolies organised themselves into a timber rescue gang and collected firewood along the Praya. One was blown into the sea opposite Sincere's and would have drowned but for the prompt assistance of people in the vicinity who, with difficulty, rescued him, using a bamboo pole and a length of rope for the purpose.

Train Services Interrupted.

The train service from Kowloon to Canton was suspended at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday. A partial service to as far as Shumchun only was resumed at 5.36 p.m.

The express from Canton arrived just before noon, and with no ferry service across the harbour many of the passengers had a very uncomfortable time, having to take what shelter was afforded in the Railway Station until the blow subsided.

No Respect for Authority.

The typhoon, which is not a respecter of authority, interfered with the course of justice at the Central Magistrate's Court on Saturday. Several cases were postponed on account of the weather. The court was closed for the day.

SUBVERSIVE RED PROPAGANDA.

Police Explain Raid in Buenos Aires.

ON SOVIET OFFICES.

New York, Saturday.

A message from Buenos Aires states that following Friday's raid on the Soviet commercial headquarters, the police to-day visited another building where the Soviet officials maintained a second office. It is alleged that the Amtorg, besides its dumping activities, has been carrying on subversive propaganda—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Yesterday.

It is reported from Buenos Aires that the police announced that the raids were undertaken owing to the Russians' commercial methods. A police official states that they imported goods on a great scale and furnished ruinous competition by selling at half the usual prices.

The police ordered the cargoes of two Norwegian ships to be seized because they were allegedly bringing wood for the use of the Russian delegation—Reuter's American Service.

WORLD AFFAIRS IN LIMELIGHT.

Resumption of Talks This Week.

"SOMEWHERE IN HIGHLANDS."

London, To-day.

Conversations between Mr. Stimson and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on international affairs which were begun at the Seven Power Conference will probably be resuming this week "Somewhere in the Highlands of Scotland."

Mr. MacDonald is holidaying at Lossiemouth, and Mr. Stimson, who is also holidaying in Scotland, has rented a lodge somewhere in the Highlands, and has invited Mr. MacDonald to go there on Thursday and be his guest for a couple of days.

Mr. MacDonald declines to reveal where Mr. Stimson is staying—Reuter.

BURMAN UNREST SEQUEL.

Viceroy Promulgates Special Ordinance.

CONTROL NEWSPAPERS.

Singapore, Saturday.

The Viceroy has promulgated an Ordinance which confers special powers for the maintenance of law and order in Burma. The authorities may arrest, without warrant, agitators; and requisition the assistance of any person for the restoration of order. They may seize property, if necessary; also prohibit the possession of arms and ammunition, and control newspaper—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS DECLINE.

Both Gold & Merchants Affected.

ABNORMAL EXCHANGE.

Sydney, Yesterday.

Last year's exports totalled \$102,088,000. This is a decrease of \$23,088,000 on the previous year. Gold exports declined to \$14,594,000; and merchandise to \$23,488,000. Imports declined to \$283,200,000.

After allowing for the abnormal exchange, the value of exports is estimated at \$26,000,000 compared with an excess of imports of \$2,955,000 last year—Reuter.

Eighteen hundred new homes were erected in Edmonton during the last six years, for an average of 300 new dwellings a year. It is pointed out in a special issue of the Edmonton Journal, the original plan of the city was to build 10,000 homes, not including the 18,000 homes already built at this time—Reuter.

SEATTLE TO TOKYO FLIGHT.

Texan Airmen Make Second Attempt.

NEWSPAPER PRIZE.

Seattle, Yesterday.

The Texan airmen, Robins and Jones, who early last month unsuccessfully attempted to fly from Seattle to Tokyo, took off to-day on their second attempt at a non-stop refuelling flight to Tokyo to win the prize of \$5,000 offered by the Japanese newspaper (Asahi).

Four hours after their restart Robins and Jones passed over Quesnil in British Columbia. The Texan airmen are expected at Fairbanks, Alaska, between 6 and 7 p.m. today. After refuelling in mid-air they will fly across the Behring Sea down the Siberian coast to Japan.

The weather is described as favourable, though cloudy conditions are expected on the latter part of the trip—Reuter.

Earlier News.

Calcutta, Saturday. Mr. J. A. Mollison arrived here from Rangoon this morning. He is now approximately a day ahead of Mr. C. W. A. Scott's record.

Mr. Mollison is an Australian who set out on July 29 from Wyndham, Western Australia, on an attempt to establish a record for a flight from Australia to England.

He arrived in Singapore from Batavia also a day ahead of Scott—Reuter.

Other Fliers.

PANGBORN & HERNDON.

Eastward Bound.

Omsk, Saturday.

Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon, the American airmen, have arrived here. They later took off for Chita.

Moscow, Yesterday.

Herndon and Pangborn flew over Irkutsk at 4.30 p.m. The round-the-world airmen, Pangborn and Herndon landed at Chita at 1 p.m. to-day.

They took off from Chita for Habarovsk at 3.30 p.m. (Moscow time)—Reuter.

These flyers are out to better the Wiley Post-Harold Gatty record of a flight round the world in six days. They took off at 5.15 a.m. on July 28 from Harbour Grace on a non-stop flight to Moscow, but were obliged to land in Wales. They then flew to Croynon, on to Berlin, which they reached on July 30, and then on to Moscow, arriving at 11.53 a.m. on July 31.

THE LINDBERGH'S SAFE.

Radio Trouble.

New York, Yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindbergh have arrived at Moose Factory, James Bay. They had radio trouble. They have since restarted for Churchill.

Earlier News.

New York, Yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Lindbergh, flying from Ottawa to Moose Factory, Ontario, have not been heard of since 1.15 p.m. Flying conditions are perfect and the route is fairly safe, and it is therefore believed that their radio had failed—Reuter.

Amy Carries On.

Moscow, Saturday.

Miss Amy Johnson has arrived at Irkutsk—Reuter.

Flight to Australia.

Describing in The Woman Engineer her great flight to Australia, Miss Amy Johnson has the following to say of the Singapore section: "At Singapore the Royal Air Force took command of my machine, and as I was worried about the roughly repaired wing, I asked if they would kindly look at it for me. Examination showed a large split in the rear spar. Fortunately they had a spare. Much wing handy. I left everything to them with a mind quite at ease, and was myself taken into Singapore for dinner. It was a great relief to know everything was being done for me efficiently. The next morning, as I was strapping myself in the cockpit, I noticed the airspeed indicator looked peculiar. It was luminous and graduated in knots. It was explained to me that my own indicator graduated in miles per hour, and had been lost at this point in Australia. But they had found it and replaced it."

INDIA'S PUBLIC DEBT.

Independent Tribunal to Adjust.

REPUDIATION DENOUNCED.

Bombay, To-day.

The National Liberal Federation has passed a resolution, denouncing all suggestions relating to the repudiation of India's public debt, but urging that an independent tribunal should decide the nature and extent of the adjustment between Great Britain and India—Reuter.

THOMAS A. EDISON.

Famous Inventor III.

CRITICAL CONDITION.

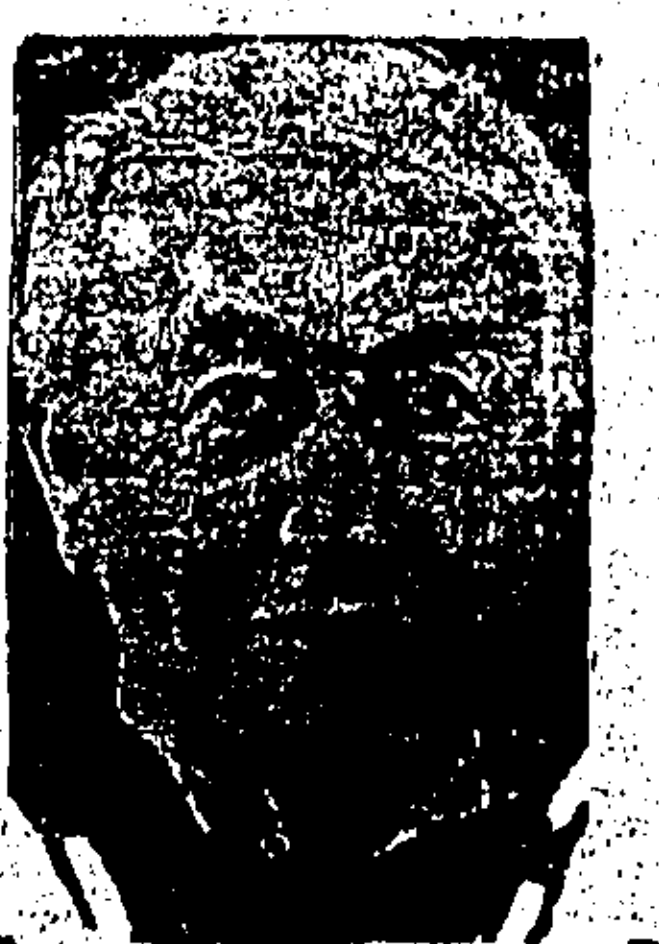
New York, Saturday.

The inventor, Mr. Thomas Alva Edison, is critically ill.

Recovery from Collapse.

New York, Yesterday.

A bulletin states that Mr. Edison is suffering from chronic nephritis and diabetes. The diabetes is now under control, and the nephritis seems to be showing an improvement. He suddenly collapsed yesterday afternoon, but subsequently recovered, and was resting quietly in the evening.



Mr. Edison.

Condition Satisfactory. Orange, N.J., Yesterday. Mr. Edison's condition continues satisfactory—Reuter's American Service.

had therefore lent me one of theirs. All their machines being seaplanes, their reckoning was in knots. I did not much like this new idea, because it looked too much like hard work translating knots into miles per hour, and vice versa. However, I remembered my shut indicator, which is a rough and ready, but accurate, speedometer invented by Captain D. H. (the direct pressure of the air as the plane moves through it presses back a pointer working on a spring against a piece of metal marked in miles per hour), so I did not worry much over the knot problem in the cockpit.

I left Singapore at dawn, and hoped to reach Sourabaya, but had no luck. Rainstorms made going difficult immediately on leaving Singapore, and to make up for lost time I decided on what was to be a short cut across the Java Sea instead of following the coast line of the Islands of the Dutch East Indies. That short cut nearly proved my undoing, as everybody knows. The terrific downpour of rain making visibility nil, forced me to seek the coast as quickly as possible, instead of keeping on my compass course across the open sea. There was neither sufficient petrol nor daylight to reach Samarang, never mind Sourabaya, and I forced-landed at Tjomal, a sugar factory within five miles of an excellent emergency landing ground further inland, of whose existence I had not the slightest idea; as I had been unable to obtain a copy of the book in which a list of these landing grounds is given. I will not describe the landing, or the even more dangerous take off the next day, as these have no bearing on my subject. The kindly Dutch people at the factory gave me some motor spirit, which I carefully filtered through two layers of cloth. I was always extremely carefully about filtering petrol, and I had heard so many stories of forced landings due to a grain of dirt or drop of water choking up the jets, that this was my downward fall in Australia. But they

AIR TRAGEDY AT LAKE GARDA.

Italian "Ace" Killed.

BODY NOT RECOVERED.

Rome, Yesterday.

The well-known airman, Captain Monti, who participated in the 1929 Schneider race, was killed to-day in an accident which befel a high-speed seaplane he was flying. The machine fell into Lake Garda. Captain Monti's body has not been recovered.

The cause of the accident is unknown.

Gallant Captain.

Captain Monti, hero of the 1929 Schneider race, gallantly kept control of the plane when a broken waterpipe spouted scalding steam over his arms and face. His bravery saved the machine and avoided a disaster to the packed crowds of spectators at Ryde Pier—Reuter.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Fiduciary Note Issue Increase.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

London, Yesterday.

The Treasury authorised the Bank of England yesterday to increase its fiduciary note issue by £15,000,000 to £275,000,000 for three weeks. This is a purely precautionary measure by the Bank which applied for the authority a few days ago when there was the severest drain on the Bank's gold stocks, coupled with the prospect of the usual public withdrawals of cash around August Bank Holiday.

While the present reserve of the Bank of England should be adequate to meet all nominal requirements, it was considered prudent to arrange for an increase of the fiduciary issue.

Meanwhile, it is pointed out that the Franco-American credit arrangement with the Bank of England is purely a temporary measure to tide over the difficult period between now and the opening of Parliament at the end of October, when responsible banking authorities hope Government will prove conclusively that the Budget will be balanced by means of economy.

Earlier News.

Paris, Saturday.

An agreement has been definitely reached between the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the grant to the Bank of England of credits amounting to \$50,000,000. The Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank each are putting up \$25,000,000—Reuter.

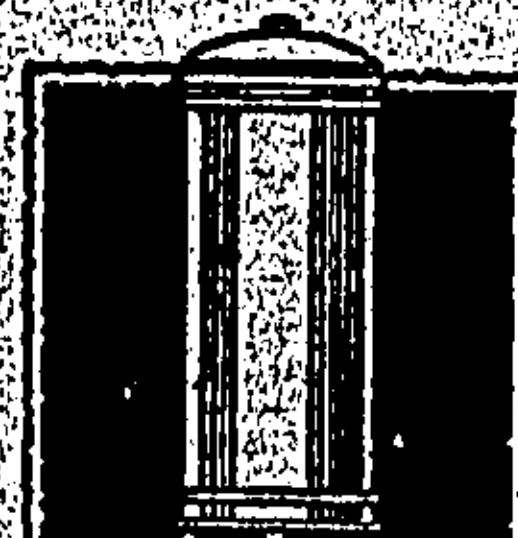
According to a report of the Industrial Secretary of the Vancouver Board of Trade, there will be established at Vancouver within the next three months a new milk-treating plant, at a cost of a little under \$300,000, which will be built by the Co-operative Pure Bred Jersey Products Association.

A REVOLUTIONARY DISCOVERY.

The Gas Industry now offers you The New Thermal Storage Method of heating water. This brings steaming hot water to every hot tap in your house, whenever you want it. And at a remarkably low cost. "At a remarkably low cost"—that is the special advantage of this new system. The hot water storage tank and the gas heater form one complete unit. The storage tank is like a large thermos flask. It is so perfectly insulated that water once heated up loses hardly any heat. Therefore only a tiny glimmer of gas is needed to keep it steaming hot. This new heater is automatic in action. There is not the slightest work to do. You light it and leave it to look after itself; safe and certain, day and night. It turns up the gas when water needs heating, and turns it down when the water is hot. You must learn more about this revolutionary discovery. Visit our showroom or write for further particulars.

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THE PREMIER FUEL FOR WATER HEATING



THE HONG KONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LTD.
Offices & Works: West Point, Kowloon, Works: Jordan Road.
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Kowloon Showroom: 246, Nathan Road (Corner of Jordan Road).
Telephone 20000.

BANKS

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up \$20,000,000
Reserve Funds \$2,500,000
Surplus \$15,000,000
Assets \$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. G. S. Ma, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. J. J. Patterson, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell, J. E. Pearson, Messrs.
A. H. Campbell, J. A. Hume, Messrs.
B. L. Lewis, J. H. B. Shaw, Messrs.
S. M. Little, J. F. Warren, Messrs.
V. M. Grayburn, Messrs.

BRANCHES:
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LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
MOSCOW
MUNICH
NEW YORK
PEKING
PUNJAB
RANGOON
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
SUNGAI PATAH
TIENTSIN
TOKYO
YOKOHAMA

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for 24 months or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling as well as which will be quoted on application. Hong Kong, 26th February, 1931.

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. The Bank is authorized to receive deposits in Local Currency and Sterling as well as which will be quoted on application. Hong Kong, 15th July, 1930.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE:
95, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Funds Frs. 102,000,000.00

BRANCHES:
Bangkok
Batavia
Canton
Cebu
Djibouti
Hankow
Hong Kong
Kobe
London
Lyons
Manila
Peking
Rangoon
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Yokohama

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let.
A. BONNAUD, Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1931.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 115,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:
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Batavia
Berlin
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Dairen
Hankow
Hong Kong
Kobe
London
Lyons
Manila
Peking
Rangoon
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Yokohama

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let.
H. MORI, Manager.
Hong Kong, 10th July, 1931.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

Established 1918.

HEAD OFFICE:
10, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONG KONG.

Capital and Surplus over H\$ 8,000,000.00
Total Reserves over H\$ 20,000,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts in local and foreign currencies opened for clients.
Savings Accounts and Safe Deposit Boxes.
Branches and Agencies all over the world.
KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital \$3,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$3,000,000

Agencies and Branches:
ALOR STAR
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CANTON
CEBU
CHONGKING
DAIREN
HANKOW
HONG KONG
KUALA LUMPUR
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
MOSCOW
MUNICH
NEW YORK
PEKING
PUNJAB
RANGOON
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
SUNGAI PATAH
TIENTSIN
TOKYO
YOKOHAMA

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
J. STUART, Acting Manager.
Hong Kong, 28th May, 1931.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF NEW YORK.

HEAD OFFICE: 55, Wall Street, New York.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits U.S.\$226,037,392

BRANCHES IN:
ARGENTINE
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BRAZIL
CHINA
COLOMBIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
INDIA
ITALY
JAPAN
MEXICO
PANAMA
PERU
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
PORTO RICO
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

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We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the International Banking Corporation in San Francisco and Spain and also of The National City Bank of New York (France), S.A., in Paris and Nice.
F. MED. COURTNEY, Manager.
Hong Kong, June 16, 1931.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

Head Office: 65, Broadway, New York.

Capital U.S.\$6,000,000
Surplus U.S.\$1,572,454
Reserves U.S.\$1,908,209

BRANCHES:
Amsterdam
Antwerp
Athens
Buenos Aires
Canton
Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Hong Kong
Kobe
London
Lyons
Manila
Peking
Rangoon
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Yokohama

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Personal investment accounts handled.

The Company offers to intending Travellers the use of its "Travelers' Cheques" and Letters of Credit and, in addition, the world-wide services of its thoroughly equipped Travel Department.

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C. H. BENSON, General Manager.

THE HO HONG BANK, LTD.

(Established 1917).

HEAD OFFICE: SINGAPORE.

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000
Issued Capital \$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$20,000,000
Reserve Liabilities \$2,000,000
Surplus \$2,000,000

Branches, Agencies and Correspondents in the principal cities of the world.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
TAN ENG HOON, Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-
MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

HEAD OFFICE: 11, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Authorized Capital Guilders 120,000,000
Paid-up Capital Guilders 120,000,000
Reserve Fund Guilders 120,000,000

BRANCHES:
Batavia
Bombay
Canton
Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Hong Kong
Kobe
London
Lyons
Manila
Peking
Rangoon
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Yokohama

These offices have also deposit boxes to let.
London Branches: National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Correspondents all over the world.
Description business of every description transacted.
A. STOKING, Manager.
Hong Kong, 18th August, 1930.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

Reorganized October 28, 1928, under special charter of The National Government as an

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

Subscribed Capital \$25,000,000.00
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Reserve Funds \$ 3,820,508.32

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

HONG KONG BRANCH:
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Owing to our numerous branches in China and large connections in the important commercial centres of the world, we are able to extend to our clients special facilities for domestic and foreign banking and exchange.

We also handle the issue of Bonds and other Public Funds of the Chinese Government both at home and abroad.
SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.
Hong Kong, 5th March, 1931.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Established 1912.

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Authorized Capital (H.K. Currency) \$10,000,000
Paid-Up Capital \$10,000,000
Reserve Fund \$1,000,000

BRANCHES:
Canton
Shanghai
Hankow
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Yokohama

Foreign exchange and banking business of every description transacted.
In all principal cities of the world.
The Bank has a branch at every important port and place of trade.
Sole deposit boxes (vacant) at a yearly rental of from \$5 to \$50.
LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

HEAD OFFICE: Taipei, Formosa.

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Central Bank in Formosa.
Bank Notes Issued Average amount: Yen 45,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
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Formosa
China
Korea
Manchuria
Siberia
Russia
Mongolia
Hankow
Canton
Shanghai
Tientsin
Yokohama
Sourabaya
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Rangoon
Singapore
Cebu
Manila
Hong Kong
London
Lyons
Paris
Brussels
Amsterdam
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Athens
Buenos Aires
Canton
Cebu
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Hong Kong
Kobe
London
Lyons
Manila
Peking
Rangoon
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The Bank has Correspondents in all the principal Commercial Centres throughout the world.
K. MAURA, Manager.

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by "ALGIE" BENNETT.

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BACK TO THE DAYS
OF ADAM.

British Craftsmanship
In Leather.

WORLD WALKS IN SKINS.

The history of the evolution of leather manufacture is one of the most fascinating in the world. Skins were used for utilitarian purposes in pre-historic times. The processes of manufacture have, of course, varied with different races and countries, but in practically all countries the use of some form of leather has proved indispensable to the human race. During the last forty years, however, with the help of the scientist and artist, leather has achieved a very high degree of excellence and far from being required for utilitarian purposes only, it has become a regular fashion article.

The leather industry can truly be said to be as old as man himself, for in the Book of Genesis we read: "Unto Adam also and unto his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins and clothed them." As soon as animals were killed for food, men found that their skins were suitable for clothing, and it was not long before they learnt to make them decorative as well as useful. Wonderful relics of leather which must have been manufactured about 3000 B.C. were found in Tutankhamen's Tomb, and leather has been used for centuries by American Indians and Esquimaux for harness, clothing and tent making. One of the earliest means of treating skins was with oils and fats, and Homer in the Iliad describes how oil was forced into the pores by beating and rubbing while the skins were stretched. The Romans also were great users of leather, and the word "tan" comes from the Latin "tanare" which means the bark of the oak.

When Britain first tanned, the British tanning industry is very ancient. The Moors who settled in Spain in the 11th century brought the art of leather dressing with them, and it is believed that this art was introduced into Britain shortly after by the monks who accompanied William the Conqueror. Ancient documents in the London Guildhall mention the saddlery of Westchepe in the 13th century, and it was at this time that the leather workers of London first banded themselves together into companies and obtained Royal Charters. The three great companies were the Saddlery Company, the Cordwainers Company, and the Worshipful Company of Leather-sellers. The leather industry has taken place in the existence of a Fraternity of Tanners in London two hundred years earlier. The original Charters are in the archives of the Company, which is governed by a Master, three Wardens and a Court of Assistants. The present Master is the 48th holder of the office. The Saddlery Company claims to be the oldest of the City Guilds, for it received its first Charter from Edward I. in 1272, the first year of his reign. From time to time the company made ordinances. One of these, dated December 1609, is of peculiar interest, as it shows how zealously the interests of the trade were guarded. No member was allowed to buy or sell saddlery wares made by foreigners (non-free-men), or by a person who had not served an apprenticeship for seven years, until the wares had been viewed by the Wardens. No freeman was allowed to employ a foreigner without the consent of the Wardens, and then only in urgent cases and for short periods, and no freeman was allowed to work for a non-free-man outside the City of London without a similar licence. The employment of a foreigner involved a fine of 2s. 6d. a week during the offence. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when James I. was king this fine was increased to 2s. 6d. a day. The Cordwainers' Company, which took its names from Cordova, the centre of the Moorish industry, was founded in the reign of Richard I. and the present Hall stands on the site of the original Hall.

The Pilgrim Bottle industry. Besides saddlery, one of the chief uses to which leather was put in these early days was the manufacture of fine hand-stitched leather bottles, sometimes known as Pilgrim's Bottles. This was an important industry in London, and in the 14th century the craftsmen had their own guild. With the changing times the industry faded, and in the year 1569 there was only one bottle-maker left in London. The leather industry was still, however, of great importance to London, as is shown by the passing of an Act of Parliament in the year 1504, "concerning Tanners, Curriers, Shoemakers and other Artificers occupying the cutting of leather." This Act was drawn up to redress the "Decays and Abuses which have been and are commonly practised by the Tanners, Curriers and Workers of Leather," and it lays down the most detailed rules as to how and when leather was to be manufactured and sold.

With the passing of time leather has come to be used for a far greater variety of purposes, and at the same time a very much larger variety of skins are used. Fifty years ago requirements in leather were relatively simple; calfskins, kips and the bellies of hides were the principal shoe leathers, and black was the predominant colour, although tan was coming gradually to the fore. Vegetable tanning was universal. Large quantities of grease were pushed into the leather, and as leather was sold by the pound, dressers had become expert in the "weighting" of leather with "glucose." Leather for men's wear was mostly finished on the flesh side, and the number of "shoe-blocks" in those days testified to the necessity for the continual application of "pigment" finish, if the leather was to keep its good appearance. For fancy leathers a varied assortment of leathers, such as seals, calfskins, moroccos, East Indian goats and sheep were produced, but more as a side-line than a main product, and in a strictly limited variety of finishes and colours.

During the last few years there has been practically a revolution in the shoe trade. The skins of rees and birds and the lightest of goat skins are now used in enormous quantities for the manufacture of ladies' fancy shoes. The blacks and browns of fifty years ago have been supplemented by ranges of colours of every conceivable shade and combinations of shades. The services of the electrotype and engraver have been enlisted in the production of plates for embossed reproductions of crocodile, lizard, snake and other skins of astonishing perfection.

The Chemist Intervenes. In the old days the whole process of dressing was carried out by the individual craftsman; he was responsible for the preparation of the raw skin by removing its outer covering of hair or wool, for the tanning, dyeing, graining, polishing and finishing. Practically all these processes were carried out by hand, mostly with nature's products, but though the result may have been somewhat clumsy, the general standard of quality was high. The enormous change which has taken place in the leather industry has been largely brought about by the inventions and discoveries of the engineer and chemist. Machinery has now entirely displaced hand labour in many processes, and these processes have become far more complicated. In the conversion of the raw skins into leather a variety of materials is required. Among these is the extract obtained from the leaves of the sumac bush, a close relative of the plant, whose tanning gives to the skin a pleasing ivory appearance and yields a leather whose texture and permanence make it particularly valuable for all kinds of book-binding. The later stages of dyeing and finishing also represent an intricate feature of the process and call for special adaptation to fit the leather for its various applications.

The discovery of synthetic dyes was an even more important factor than the introduction of machinery in the revolution in leather manufacture. New qualities were given to treated skins, and the employment of light weight skins of goats and other animals for shoe leather became possible. Insolubility in water of chrome tanned skins was a quality inherent in the material and not to be attained by additions of oils and fats, which could only be temporary in their effect. The wonderful range of colourings and shades now used in leather goods is, however, rather more resistance due to the discovery of coal tar dyes by Dr. W. H. Perkin. He discovered the colour "Mauve" in the age of 18, and with financial help from his father, he opened a factory for the manufacture of position will gradually improve, dyes at Greenford, Green. The for estimates of shipments from venture, however, did not prosper, and it is interesting to note that whilst consumption should at least up till the outbreak of war, Great show no further falling off and Britain depended largely on Germany for her supply of dyestuffs, slackness through which we are now after discoveries, however, now passing comes to an end. According to announcements in leather was largely restricted to plain colours and the imitation of the natural grain of different skins. The discovery of the synthetic dyes, however, has opened up a new world of colouring and texture, and the leather industry has been able to keep pace with the demands of the modern world.

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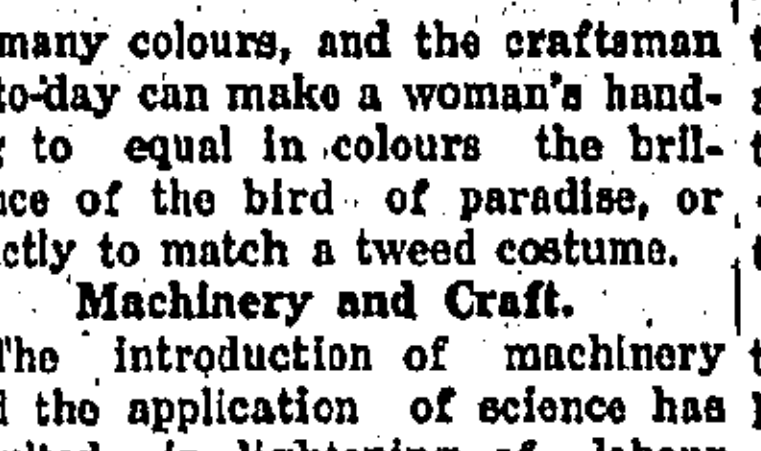
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Messrs. Rudolf Wolff & Co. write under date July 10:— Markets have displayed irregularity and weakness, the earliest firmness resulting from the final settlement between France and the U.S.A. of the moratorium negotiations being superseded by selling and liquidation induced by unfavourable reports regarding Germany's financial position; so that metals, in common with other commodity markets, have all suffered declines as compared with a week ago.

Tin, after a firmer opening on Monday, came under the influence of the wave of depression affecting all markets and declined continuously throughout the week until Thursday, when down to \$114, was accepted for three months, and although the price has since recovered a little, values at the close still show a decline of over \$3 as compared with our last report. Sales in the East during the week have amounted to 1,560 tons; shipments thence for the first week were 1,935 tons, and for the month are still estimated at 6,500 tons. Premiums on Straits and Banka Tin are quoted at \$15.50 and \$4 respectively. Business with consumers has been only moderate both in this country and on the Continent, as also in America. Tin has now experienced a fair setback from the highest points recently touched, due largely to depressing reports regarding the financial situation in Germany, which has reacted not only in this country but in the U.S.A., with the result that the buying power which might have favourably developed following the moratorium proposals has been withheld. There is, however, rather more resistance at about the present price, from stuffs by Dr. W. H. Perkin. He discovered the colour "Mauve" in the age of 18, and with financial help from his father, he opened a factory for the manufacture of position will gradually improve, dyes at Greenford, Green. The for estimates of shipments from venture, however, did not prosper, and it is interesting to note that whilst consumption should at least up till the outbreak of war, Great show no further falling off and Britain depended largely on Germany for her supply of dyestuffs, slackness through which we are now after discoveries, however, now passing comes to an end. According to announcements in leather was largely restricted to plain colours and the imitation of the natural grain of different skins. The discovery of the synthetic dyes, however, has opened up a new world of colouring and texture, and the leather industry has been able to keep pace with the demands of the modern world.

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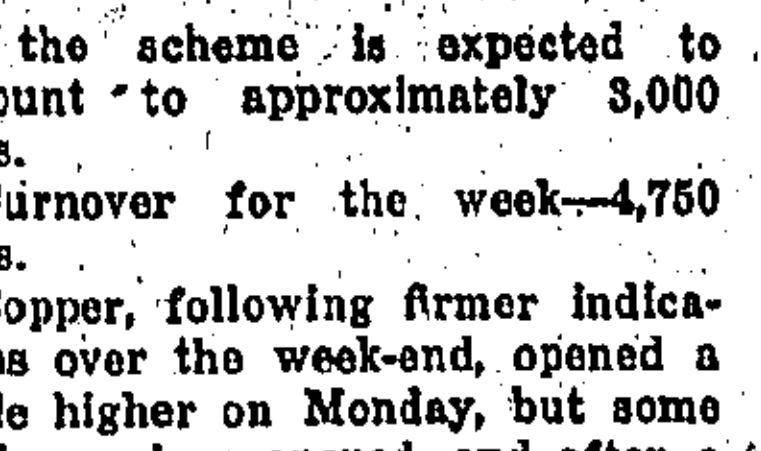
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EUROPE NEWS CO. PEAK TRAM STATION

STAR FERRY BOOKSTALLS

KELLY SAYCE

ROUND THE LOCAL CINEMAS.

What Mail Reviewers Say.

"DANCE, FOOLS, DANCE."

Bonnie JOAN CRAWFORD
Bob Lester Vall
Bert Scranton Cliff Edwards
Rodney William Bakewell
Stanley Jordan William Holden
Jake Luva Clark Gable
Wally Earl Foxe
Parker Fumell E. Pratt
Selby Hale Hamilton
Della Natalie Moorhead
Sylvia Joan Marsh
Whitely Russell Hopton
The public will undoubtedly acclaim "Dance, Fools, Dance" as Joan Crawford's outstanding talkie success, remembering, of course, her splendid work in "Our Blushing Brides" and "Our Modern Maidens" and "Paid." In this new film, now playing as the featured attraction at the Queen's Theatre, Joan Crawford displays her ability as a dramatic actress, even more than in "Paid." Her alluring beauty, coupled with good acting and attractive costumes, designed by Adrian, compel the audience to like the film.

The story can be found in the leaves of the programme, so that there is no need to unfold any of the theme here, but it must be said that there is always present an element of excitement, which makes "Dance, Fools, Dance" an interesting film. Of course, there is depicted the undying battle between the latter "getting off with murder," as it were.

As Bonnie, Miss Crawford is excellent, especially when she joins the gangster's night club cabaret (on business) and there shows her capability as a dancer.

Lester Vall, her new leading man, made the most of what he had to do and say. It was a pity that we did not see more of him. It seemed that he was out of the picture altogether, when the newspaper "shots" came in.

Much credit is due, in full measure, to William Bakewell, who acts the drunken brother of Joan, and who, when desperate, is compelled to join the bootleggers. He did a very fine piece of acting, in the scene where he is trying to fight against the leader's orders to murder, but finds it most difficult.

Cliff Edwards, as a reporter, again supplies the film's measure of fun, whilst Clark Gable and Earl Foxe are ideally cast as the gangsters. To the whole cast, in fact, is credit due.

Supporting the film, there is shown the latest Hearst Metrophone newsreel, which depicts America's flying armada. One is also given the rare opportunity of hearing Gandhi speak!

An excellent Flip the Frog musical cartoon, entitled "The Cuckoo Murder Case" completes a programme of first class entertainment.

From Other Sources.

"DISHONOURED."

Exotic, glamorous, mysterious, talented and surpassingly beautiful—these are only a few of the adjectives which have greeted the new, overnight sensation of the American screen, Marlene Dietrich. She created a stir among public, editors, artists and critics such as no other actress had done within the past five years. She is already almost as well known and as much admired as filmdom's great star, Rudolph Valentino, and, to date, she has been seen in only three pictures in the United States, "Morocco," "The Blue Angel" and "Dishonoured." The last is the King's Theatre feature, now showing.

Miss Dietrich is a stranger to Hollywood and remains a stranger in Hollywood because she fails to understand Hollywood, as she frankly admits herself. "Many of the women of Hollywood are aware of the fact that they are well-known," she explains. "The town is distinctly 'clothes-conscious.' As for jewels, I have never seen so many in my life. Half the people I meet away from the studios, appear to be

on display. It is not their fault. Rather it is the fault of the attitude held toward Hollywood. I have the feeling that the people of Hollywood themselves, within themselves, resent the glass-house atmosphere of the place. Goldfish must despise their bowl."

Marlene Dietrich's attitude toward Hollywood is far from being her attitude toward its work. She has a tremendous interest in all phases of motion picture making, an interest which takes her beyond the artistic side and into the great complication of technical detail. She has more than a layman's knowledge of the camera, of studio lighting, of set designing and story construction. She is one of those extraordinary women who have almost a masculine bent for acquiring facts about all phases of mechanics that enter into work in which she is concerned.

During the making of "Dishonoured," Josef von Sternberg, its director, called from the set for a few moments, instructed Miss Dietrich to supervise rehearsal of the scene that was being prepared. When von Sternberg returned, cameras, players, lights were all ready for the action to be photographed, and recorded.

"EX-FLAME."

While many producers of talking pictures have been seeking their brains as to where to find suitable materials for the audible screen along comes Liberty Productions, a comparative new-comer with a corking picture "Ex-Flame," which opened on Saturday last at the Central Theatre. Here is a striking example of what can be done with famous old stories and stage plays. "Ex-Flame" being based on the theme of "East Lynne" read by people in almost every country on earth. "Ex-Flame" is "East Lynne" dressed up in 1931 style. It is a modernised version of the treatment of plot and development of the drama following closely that of the original story yet far surpassing the original in dramatic sequence. The plot of "Ex-Flame" is laid in England with all the golden glamour of English Manor houses and English countryside. Most every adult of the present day has either read the book written many years ago by Mrs. Henry Wood or seen the stage play which held the record for unbroken success over a period of decades, and in the short space allotted to this critic the telling of the story here would spoil it so you'll have to see for yourself just what splendid entertainment is contained between the covers of old time "best sellers."

The cast is excellent, featuring handsome Neil Hamilton and charming Marian Nixon whose work has always been a joy to us. The supporting cast is strong, including Norman Kerry, Judith Barrie, Snub Pollard, Roland Drew, and many others, and that little wonder of child actors, little Billie Haggerty of Hollywood children.

In the days of the silent films these tiny tots were always a joy, but without lines to speak, while many performances given in silent pictures were really remarkable, this new art of talkies demands far greater talent in that the child must remember and speak lines precisely as well as the grown-ups. The manner little Billie does his part is extraordinary. A jazz band and a hilarious party in the old English Manor house are high lights that give the old plot the modern kick. Directed by Victor Halperin, the action is smooth, connected and dramatic. Western Electric recording was used, the clarity of the tone being admirable throughout. The picture is superbly dressed and well acted and forms the basis of an evening of real entertainment. "Ex-Flame" is having its final performance to-day at the Central Theatre.

Those who like to see the most famous old book "East Lynne" in modernised versions are strongly advised not to miss it.

"SCANDAL SHEET"

Kay Francis, the sleek and vampish charmer who teamed as well with Walter Huston in "Gentlemen of the Press" and "The Virtuous

SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN CHINA MAIL.

Entertainments.

To-day—King's Theatre;

"Dishonoured." Theatre;

To-day—Queen's Theatre;

"Dance Fools, Dance." Theatre;

To-day—Central Theatre;

"Ex-Flame." Theatre;

To-day—Majestic Theatre;

"Feet First." Theatre;

To-day—World Theatre;

"Yik Jan Mae." Theatre;

To-day—Star Theatre;

"Lone Star Ranger." Theatre;

Land Sales.

To-morrow—At P.W.D. Offices,

two lots of Crown land, 3 p.m.

Home Malls.

To-morrow—Inward from Europe

via Siberia (Andre Lebon); Out-

ward for Europe via Marseilles

(Andre Lebon), 2.30 p.m.; for

Europe via Siberia (Asama Maru),

6 p.m.

Sports.

See Sports Diary on Page 4.

Meeting.

To-morrow—Mid-Levels Res-

idents' Association, Messrs.

Shewan Tomes Board Room, St.

George's Building, 5.30 p.m.

HOW DO THEY DO.

Mr. George F. Baker, reputed to be the "third richest man in the world," has died. It is revealed that he started life as a grocer's boy at 18s. a week. This seems to be the normal beginning for most really rich men; and I would like to know how they do it (says a writer in the London Morning Post).

I also wonder whether the Golden Age, in which it has been possible to make enormous fortunes out of nothing, is not passing, if it has not actually passed. Will any grocer's boy of to-day be able to duplicate this achievement? I doubt it. Circumstances are against him.

We are told, as usual, that it is all done by hard work and assiduous devotion to business, coupled with great business ability. All these things are necessary, no doubt, but I am sure that luck, or opportunity, have the most to do with it.

"Sin" and with William Powell in "Street of Chance," will be seen for the first time in a full-length feature picture with George Bancroft when "Scandal Sheet," a melodrama of newspaper life, comes to the King's Theatre.

Miss Francis's only other appearance with the mighty "Wolf of Wall Street" was in "Paramount on Parade," in the Bancroft Impulses skit with several other players.

"Scandal Sheet" presents Bancroft as a ruthless, unethical managing editor of a tabloid daily whose creed is "If it's news, it gets printed, no matter whom it hurts."

Dignity, pride, reputations fall before the withering blows delivered by the stories he publishes in his paper. Brutal and belligerent, he defies even his boss, the owner of the sheet, in seeking out and publishing stories about everybody and anybody, in spite of the heart-breaks that may and often do result.

After a series of hectic news-gathering episodes, Bancroft is at last drawn into a "yarn" of his own making. He sees his own reputation at stake with the publication of this story, the news of his wife's elopement with the town's leading banker, but he remains loyal to his predaceous code and orders that the "yarn" be run, with surprise snapshots of the elopement which his photographers have brought to him.

But he tells his staff to prepare for a bigger story—the slaying of the banker at the hands of himself. Saying this, he stalks out of the office, never more to return.

It is a story of hectic, high-tempered lives, steeped in the rich, pulsating drama of modern life and throbbing with action.

Clive Brook, Regis Toomey, Lucien Littlefield and Gilbert Emery provide support for the star.

RADIO

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on a wavelength of 255 metres:

5-7 p.m.—Chinese Programme.

7-10.30 p.m.—European Recorded Programme.

7.05-7.30 p.m.—

Tannhauser Overture and Venusberg

Music (Paris Version) (Wagner),

Played by Leopold Stokowski

and the Philadelphia

Orchestra.

8 p.m.—Local Time & Weather

Report.

7.30-8.20 p.m.—Musical Comedy

and Talkie Tunes.

Broadway Selections.

The Regal Cinema Orchestra

with Vocal Chorus.

Blue Eyes—Do I Do Wrong?

Blue Eyes—Blue Eyes,

Evelyn Laye and Geoffrey

Gwyther with the

Piccadilly Orchestra.

The Music Box Revue,

London Theatre Orchestra.

The New Moon—

One Kiss,

Lover Come Back to Me,

Evelyn Laye & Male Chorus

with Drury Lane Theatre

Orchestra.

With a Song in My Heart—Selections,

Court Symphony Orchestra.

8.20-9.05 p.m.—Band and Orchestral

Music.

Beautiful—Galatea—Overture;

Conway's Band.

Valse Militaire,

Vessella's Italian Band.

Blue Danube Waltz (Strauss),

The Philadelphia Symphony

Orchestra.

Hyde Park Suite (Jallowicz),

Regimental Band of H.M.

Grenadier Guards.

Danse Macabre (Saint-Saens),

The Philadelphia Symphony

Orchestra.

Orpheus in Hades (Offenbach),

Victor Symphony Orchestra.

9.05-9.40 p.m.—Variety.

Humorous Song—

"Singin' in the Bathub,"

Gracie Fields.

Song—

The Punch & Judy Show,

Gracie Fields.

Piano Solo—

Doll Dance,

Dancing Tambourine,

Pauline Alpert.

Song—

From Sunset to Sunrise,

To be in Love,

Jack Smith (Whispering

Baritone).

Organ Solo—

You're the Cream in My Coffee,

Me and the Man in the Moon,

Jesse Crawford.

Humorous Song—

And Then He Took Up Golf,

Donald the Dub,

Frank Crumit (Tenor).

9.40-10.10 p.m.—Instrumental.

Violin Solo—

La Ronde Des Lutins (Bazzini),

Jascha Heifetz.

Piano Solo—

Liebestraum (Liszt),

Wilhelm Bachaus.

Violin, Flute, Cello & Harp—

Melody of Love, Florentine Quartet.

Violin, Flute & Harp—

At the Mountain Inn (Labitzky),

Neapolitan Trio.

Violin Duet—

Concerto for Two Violins (Bach),

F. Kreisler & E. Zimmalmist.

Bassoon Solo—

Hungarian Fantasia (Weber),

William Gruner.

Flute Solo—

Whirlwind (Krantz), Arthur Brooke.

10.10-10.28 p.m.—Hawaiian

Music.

Song of Hawaii—Hansel Bay,

Hanapi & Kalcipua.

Hilo—Sweet Hawaiian Moonlight,

Toots Paka Hawaiians.

Kawaha—Frank Ferera and Anthony

Fanchini.

10.30 p.m.—Close Down.

The above Records were kindly

loaned by a Listener.

FARMERS PROTEST.

Why Lend Money to

Their Rivals Abroad?

A resolution protesting against

the Government's policy of giving

assistance to farmers abroad was

submitted by the Parliamentary

committee of the National Farmers'

Union at the monthly meeting

of the Union's Council in London.

The committee discussed the

Government's announcement that

it intends to support the establish-

ment of an international agricul-

tural mortgage company under the

auspices of the League of Nations

and also the raising and guaran-

teeing of a £2,600,000 loan for

Palestine land development.

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Club. Four minutes from ferry

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Suites of rooms (single and

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private bathrooms attached.

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Hotel has a splendid aspect in

one of the finest locations in

Kowloon, away from noise, yet

easily accessible.

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tions by letter or cable.

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Artistic Finger and Marcel Waves, Oil

Treatment, Shampooing, Henna Pack

(any colour), Hair Cutting and Mani-

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scientious, Artistic Work by European

Expert, Mr. Alexander.

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AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15, & 9.30 p.m.

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MARLENE
DIETRICH**

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love! Craved by all men—but
commanded by only one!

The romance that thrills!

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"Boy, I love it!"



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BANCROFT**

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proof.

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CURRENT SPORTING GOSSIP

FERRIER'S VICTORY

SON OF THE SHANGHAI
CHAMPION.

MAGNIFICENT GOLF.

A Bobby Jones at
Sixteen.

Sydney, June 27.
Amidst scenes of intense excite-
ment, Jim Ferrier, the 16-year-old
son of B. Ferrier a former golf
champion of Shanghai, and now
secretary of the Manly Course,
yesterday defeated E. L. Apperly,
five times New South Wales golf
champion, for the State amateur
title.

The match was in the balance to
the last green of the Rose Bay
course. Ferrier was down three.
He lost the 34th and 35th, and
halved the 36th.

The Sun describing the match
says:

In the morning the golf was per-
fect for Ferrier required a 3 and 4
for a 70, while Apperly required
the same figures for a 72. Each
was out in 34 and square at the
turn. Ferrier became one up at
the 12th with a 4 and then they
halved the next two in 5 and 3,
though Apperly was unlucky in not
getting the 2 at the 14th for the
ball, through rimming the hole, just
stayed on the edge.

Then came a superb piece of
work by Ferrier at the 15th. He
was to the left of the green with a
bank between ball and hole. He
had to decide between a pitch with
stop or to use the bank, the latter
being a difficult shot to judge. He
chose the latter and a perfect effort
it was.

Left with a fairly easy putt Ap-
perly's ball went in and out and
stymied Ferrier. It looked an im-
possible shot, but Ferrier holed it,
the ball seeming to curve in, hit
Apperly's and then vanish in the
tin.

It merited the sustained applause,
Strange to say. Apperly had slight-
ly the best of the driving as to
length for he out-drove Ferrier at
the 4th, 8th, 15th and 17th, the
remainder being equal. Ferrier
was slightly better on the greens,
Apperly failing twice.

In the afternoon Ferrier appear-
ed slightly restive at the start, but
hit a beauty to the green, Apperly
being on the bank. It looked any
odds on Ferrier winning the hole,
but Apperly was down in 3, while
Ferrier took 4 to make the match
square. Apperly was superb at the
hole.

The next was square, halved in
four after two beautiful shots to
the green by both. Apperly made
a sad mess of the third as Ferrier
was bunkered, and then too strong.

Apperly might have holed in 2
but played safe, and only halved in
4. It was a costly mistake. It
seemed to upset him, for he pulled
the second at the next in an un-
playable position near the fence,
and failing to get out in two morn-
picked up as Ferrier was well on in
two fine shots.

At the 23rd Apperly appeared to
have attracted a bodyguard com-
prising G. Thompson, I. K. Har-
rison, J. F. Mant, Nigel Smith, and
others, who made a passage for him
through the dense crowd surround-
ing the green.

They halved in 5, though four's
appeared certain. The pin was in
a very awkward place, and it was
difficult to stop the ball.

At the 25th Apperly was too
strong with his third and bunkered.
Ferrier here was 2-up with a 5.
The latter gained a further hole
at the eighth with a 4. Apperly
being as surprised as the gallery
at taking three putts from a few
feet.

It was tragic at this stage: at
the 27th Ferrier spoiled a putt, and
Apperly, with a 4, was only 2 down
at the turn. Apperly threw an
other fine chance away at the 28th,
which he should have won easily,
as Ferrier was bunkered, and he
lost the 29th through bad play in
the left-hand bunker near the
green.

Ferrier also was in, but played
out well. Ferrier was again 3 up.
One of the finest shots of the day
was Apperly's third at the 31st.
He topped his second into long
grass over the mound, and then
played a valiant shot with the wood
through the green.

A perfect chip back and putt gave
him a third and hole, which he
celebrated with a long whistle.
Both players then played in, and
the match was over. Apperly mur-
mured at the end of the match that
he had never seen a better match
than the one which he had just
lost.

Our Sports Diary.

LOCAL.

FENCING—To-day—H.K. Fenc-
ing Club Meet at 5.15 p.m.
MOTORING—To-day—Reliabil-
ity Trial.

WATER POLO—To-day—Divi-
sion I—Chinese Bathing Club v.
Borderers.

Wednesday—Division I—V.R.C.
v. Borderers.
Friday—Division I—Navy v.
Chinese Athletic.

LAWN TENNIS—Wednesday
and Saturday—Postponed Matches.
LAWN BOWLS—Saturday—1st
Division—Talkoo R.C. v. Police
R.C.; Craigengower C.C. v. Kow-
loon C.C.; Kowloon B.C.C. v. Kow-
loon D.C. Club de Recreio
v. Civil Service C.C.; 2nd Division
—Civil Service C.C. v. Talkoo
R.C.; Yacht Club v. Club de Re-
creio; Kowloon C.C. v. Kowloon
B.C.C.; Hong Kong Electric R.C.
v. Craigengower C.C.

Sunday—Inter-Departmental
Tournament—P.W.D. v. Small
Units, Police green.

WRESTLING—Sunday—Daulla
v. A. D. Sports, Stadium, 5 p.m.

ABROAD.

CRICKET—To-day and To-
morrow

Surrey v. Notts.
Sussex v. Middlesex.
Yorkshire v. Lancashire.
Kent v. Somerset.
Leicester v. Northants.
Hampshire v. Gloucester.
Worcester v. Essex.
Derby v. Warwick.

Glamorgan v. New Zealand.
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
Army v. Public Schools.
Essex v. Middlesex.

Lancashire v. Worcester.
Somerset v. Gloucester.
Glamorgan v. Surrey.
Northants v. Notts.
Sussex v. Hampshire.
Leicester v. Yorkshire.
Kent v. Derbyshire.

Warwick v. New Zealand.
Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.
Young Amateurs v. Young Pro-
fessionals.

Surrey v. Middlesex.
Lancashire v. Hampshire.
Somersetshire v. Worcester.
Glamorgan v. Essex.
Yorkshire v. Northants.
Notts v. Derbyshire.
Sussex v. Kent.
Warwick v. Leicester.
Gloucester v. New Zealand.

LAWN TENNIS—To-day—Ox-
ford and Cambridge v. Harvard
and Yale.

To-day and To-morrow—Inter-
Services Championship.
Friday and Saturday—Wight-
man Cup Matches at Forest Hills.

EXHIBITION—To-morrow to
Friday—Royal Horse Show, Dub-
lin.

FOOTBALL—Saturday—Scot-
tish League Programme.

see, and there were plenty of them,
thought the ball had been holed.
It was two inches away, and Ap-
perly, getting a 4 also, the hole was
halved.

The crowd appeared to thorough-
ly enjoy itself, and scamped about
for good positions. Those who
were not fleet of foot had to rely
on the taller men in the crowd tal-
ling them what had happened.
There is little pleasure for the older
generation in big golf now with so
many young enthusiasts watching
the game.

Apperly played a fine drive at
the 35th, but Ferrier pulled badly
over the bank, and though he re-
covered splendidly, it was no use,
for Apperly holed in two amidst
great cheering.

The crowd was huge, fully three
times larger than any before seen
at a championship. H. A. Parker
considered it as large as that at
Haylake to watch R. T. Jones, which
was estimated at 7,000.

The people were four and five
deep round the green, standing
right up the rise to the clubhouse.
The verandahs were crowded. The
gallery lined the fairway and sur-
rounded the tee in dense formation.

It took some time to clear the
fairway, and then, after the drive,
when Ferrier again carried the
flag, the players were left with a
narrow opening to approach the
green.

Apperly played a beauty, but
Ferrier pulled his near the tree
over the bunker at the left. It
looked like any odds on Apperly
winning the hole, but Ferrier, after
a careful study of the position,
played a beautiful chip, and then
holed for a half and the title by
one hole.

There was terrific cheering and
both players were surrounded and
cheered by their numerous admirers.
In fact they were partially mobbed.
They deserved the cheers for it
was a fine match, and the match
was a fine one.

Both players played magnificent
and the match was a fine one.
The match was a fine one, and
the match was a fine one.

BASEBALL.

Two baseball matches in the
Hong Kong Baseball League were
decided on the Navy Field yester-
day.

South China A.A. defeated the
U.S.S. Helena by 5 runs to nil be-
fore heavy rain-caused play to be
abandoned. In the first game of
the afternoon the Japanese, 1930
Champions, beat the Hong Kong
Baseball Club by 8 runs to 6.

PING PONG.

The closing date for entries to
the Men's and Ladies' Singles Cham-
pionship of the Colony has been
postponed to the 5th inst. So far
thirty-six entries for the Men's
event have been received, whilst in
the Ladies' division there are only
twelve competitors. Entrance fees
and names should be sent to the
Secretary of the League, c/o China
Sports, 16, D'Aguilar Street.

There is a way—and a very good
way—of deciding what is a good
length ball. This is by the attitude
of the batsman. Does the ball get
him wondering whether to play back
to it or forward to it? The ball
which has the batsman in two
minds as to what he shall do with
it is the good length one.—Jack
Hearne.

AIR CO-OPERATION.

Imperial Airways and
India Service.

On receiving news of the inter-
ruption and possible breakdown of
the plans for the Indian State Air
Service, Imperial Airways have
cabled to India, offering the Gov-
ernment their assistance and co-
operation in any way that might
be suggested.

In case there is a serious col-
lapse of the State Air Service
scheme, it is hoped that the Com-
pany will make a more definite
offer. It is understood that some
little time ago it considerably
modified its attitude on the sub-
ject of the training of probationer
Indian pilots with the result that
there should be less political op-
position to its working of the
trans-Indian route if retrenchment
leaves room for no indigenous de-
velopment.

An official explanation of the
sudden setback to the Indian State
Air Service is that there must be
an absolutely ruthless cutting
down of all expenditure that is
not likely to be productive of re-
venue in the near future. To that
the business man and the flying
man answer that there are so
many Government Departments
and branches and sub-branches of
Departments which could be rig-
orously "retrenched" without hurt
to the revenue that all such
avenues to real economy should be
explored before money already
spent on a progressive institution
and international obligations is
wasted.

SUMMER AT LAST.

London, June 23.
Summer has turned up at last,
having been missing for weeks,
during which period we have had
very heavy rain as much as 6
inches in a fortnight at various
places. Up to the present the
month is displaying an astonishing
variety in the production of
varied weather: heat, hail, rain,
a tornado, thunderstorms. There
seems to be no end to the variety.
People who were pelting each
other with scooped-up hail-stones
at Aldershot on Friday were sun
bathing the next day. In Hamp-
shire the early strawberries were
for sale along the roadsides. The
temperature has been between 75
and 80 and while some people are
grumbling, most are very pleased.
Ascot Sunday at Maidenhead saw
the usual crowd of visitors at
Boult's Lock, but it was not the
Ascot Sunday of old. There has
been a gradual decline in the
fashionable crowd who make the
yearly pilgrimage in punts,
steamers and launches to the pic-
nuesque reaches of that part of
the Thames. Certainly there were
many fashionably-dressed women,
but in addition, the New Age was
strongly in evidence, girls walking
the crowded promenade in "Lido
pyjamas" while others in shorts
and shirts represented the flirts.
The river-side clubs were very busy,
and distinguished people strolled
the lawns which border the river
at the Guards Club, Sandies and
the Hungarian River Club, where
at dusk the woodland surroundings
were illuminated with electric
lighting in many colours. Singapore
Free Press.

STAR

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20, & 9.20.

William Fox
presents

ZANE GREY'S
first all Talking
Picture

The
**LONE STAR
RANGER**



With
**GEORGE O'BRIEN
SUE CAROL
WARREN HYMER
ELIZABETH
PATTERSON**

DIRECTED BY
A.F. ERICKSON

So stirring, pulse-beating action drama
of the old Southwest... the double
barrelled romance of a dreamy girl and a
delightful bandit.



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Alexandra Bldg., corner of Des Voeux Rd. C. and Chater Road.



HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK
A FINE SELECTION OF
Chiffon, Cottons, Silk Crepe.
SPORT FROCKS
AND
AFTERNOON FROCKS.

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SHANGHAI

MANILA

MAJESTIC



TO-DAY TO WEDNESDAY
at 2.30, 5.20,
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

HAROLD LLOYD
Feet First

Directed by Harold Lloyd Corporation
A Paramount Picture

LADIES RULE THEIR GOLF IN SIAM.

Prince Damrong Presents Prize.

SIAMESE ENTHUSIASTS.

Bangkok, July 1. Hitherto golf for ladies over the Sports Club course has been managed by the secretary of the golf section, but the time has now arrived when the ladies feel that they are able and numerous enough to manage their own competitions and affairs and accordingly they held a meeting. They have appointed a lady captain, a lady secretary, and three ladies (of whom two are Siamese) to be a committee to assist the two officers.

The Golf Association at its annual meeting reported that in addition to holding the Open and Amateur Championships, they had decided to inaugurate a third championship this year, viz., the Ladies' Championship. Prince Damrong is giving the prize.

The Open Championship.

The Open Golf Championship was played over the week-end over three courses, 18 holes on Saturday, 36 on Sunday and the final 18 on Monday afternoon. It resulted in a fine win for the Hua Hin professional Nai Tim, the holder. His score for the seventy-two holes was 71, 71, 71 and 73, total 286. He won last year with 297, and, but for a bit of bad luck on the final eighteenth green would have easily repeated his string of 71's. The other professional entering came second with a total of 312. St. Amery, the present Amateur champion was third with 318. The players were filmed and photoed en route, the holder had his gallery over each course, and the result was wireless to the King. The lower scores throughout of the twenty odd players compared with 1930 seems to indicate an improvement in the standard of play in Siam. But the amateurs have got to go a long way to find some one who can wrest the championship from Tim. Short of stature, a pupil of that well-known golfer, the late Mr. J. L. Humphreys, British Adviser at Trengganu and afterwards Governor of British North Borneo, Tim is remarkably consistent, but now and again demonstrates that he too can miss the simplest of putts.

Personal.

Mr. C. D. Gee, the Adviser to the Royal Irrigation Department, has left on Home leave.

The former Italian Minister to the Court of Siam, Comm. G. de Rossi, who is not returning to Siam, has received by the King's commands the Knight Grand Cross (first class) of the Crown of Siam.

Mr. G. Lavazzari, after seventeen years' successful work as a contractor has left for home for good. The Italian colony bade him farewell and presented him with a beautiful silver cigar box of Siamese manufacture.

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. R. Mabson, of the Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd., and

Miss Christine Ford, of the Borneo Co., Ltd., Bangkok. Miss Ford is shortly going to England on leave. Mr. E. J. Davis, acting agent of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank has been succeeded by Mr. H. G. Hegarty from the head office in Hong Kong.

Dr. W. K. Prentice, who represented Princeton University at George Washington University when His Majesty received the honorary degree of Doctor of Law at a special Convocation in April, is now on a visit to Siam. Princeton has on more than one occasion helped the American Presbyterian Mission in Chingmai, and the Doctor is now on a visit there, staying with an old class mate of his.

Mr. P. Schweisguth, who has recently returned from leave, has taken over the duties of Secretary to L'Alliance Française.

The Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Royal State Railways is on a business visit to Kuala Lumpur, and en route is on inspection duty. Patients admitted to the Society for the Promotion of Animal Welfare's clinic during 1930, included one stork, two peacocks and a bear among other animals. Distinguished outpatients included one kangaroo and one wallaby.

The Opium Commission Meeting. The consultative Opium Commission of the League of Nations meets in Bangkok early in November, and all the signatories to the Opium Convention will be represented; and in addition China and the United States have been asked to send delegates. This will be the most important gathering of the kind that has ever met in Siam. The Secretariat of the League will have their own staff here to cover the work of the commission, and the bigger Press agencies will also send representatives. Siam will be represented by the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Director General of the Departments of Revenue and Excise, with the Director-General of the Opium Department as their adviser. Siam invited the Commission to meet in Bangkok, and is paying the cost of the whole effort, no inconsiderable sum these hard times.

Beneficial Co-operation. An example of what can be done when everyone likes to help is forthcoming in the repair of a very beautiful hall in the palace of last Second King. It was built of teak, of course, and the five European teak firms with offices in Bangkok provided the timber required; the local cement company gave the cement, and Chinese merchants provided the lime required, and members of the Royal Family provided the funds for the labour to turn these gifts to use. The result is the complete restoration of a beautiful design, and everyone has made merit.

The round-the-world tourists who visit Bangkok in the cool weather, last season subscribed a sum of about forty pounds sterling for the ordinary upkeep of the temples they visited. — Singapore Free Press.

Wheat exports from the port of Vancouver for the current crop year to date have increased 33 per cent. compared with the similar period last year, according to figures issued by the Merchant's Exchange. Exports this year total 68,016,280 bushels against 41,952,819 at this time last year.

SUPERNATURAL LIGHT.

Sir Ambrose Fleming's Theory.

THE "PILLAR OF FIRE."

Sir Ambrose Fleming, the scientist, speaking on "Light" at the Victoria Institute, London, suggested that there might be supernatural light from another world about which science knew nothing.

"There are many mentions in Scripture," he said, "of light which certainly did not proceed from the combustion, incandescence or phosphorescence of ordinary matter, but which could under some conditions affect many human eyes at once and, therefore, was not merely a subjective phenomenon. Neither can we regard these as events wholly fictitious and non-occurrent."

"One of them was the 'Pillar of Fire' over the tabernacle which guided and guarded the hosts of Israel during their wanderings in the wilderness. Also at the giving of the Law on Sinai the mountain 'burned with fire' and was seen by the hosts of Israel."

"Then again the angel of the Resurrection, whose 'face was like lightning,' struck terror into the hearts of the sentry guard, in which there were perhaps four to six or more men. There must have been something unearthly in this light, so to alarm these hardened Roman soldiers."

"It is clear that there have been manifestations of light which were supernatural. Inquiry into these mysteries, however, lies far beyond our present powers."

Sir Ambrose Fleming is one of the greatest authorities in the world on light and radiation, and was the inventor of the thermionic valve which made wireless telephony possible. He is 81 years of age.

Sixteen hundred letters are being sent out by Secretary Stanley Kirkham of the Lethbridge District Development Association to farmers of Southern Alberta, containing a questionnaire on the dairying industry in an effort to get a comprehensive census of dairy cows and the outlook for the future of the industry in Southern Alberta. A large milk company has been making inquiries with regard to the possibility of establishing a milk processing plant in Alberta, and Southern Alberta irrigated and adjacent districts are being given serious consideration. For this reason the association is anxious to secure an early return of the completed questionnaires.

AIR PARCEL POST.

From Great Britain to India.

WILL BENEFIT TRADE.

Although the Imperial Airways England-India air mail has been in successful operation for three years, the service has hitherto been for passengers, letters, and freight only.

Now, however, a regular parcels air mail has been instituted on this 5,000 miles route. The new facility is available weekly in each direction and will, it is hoped, be of considerable benefit to British business houses trading with India.

As an example of the time-saving effected by the England-India flying mail, it may be mentioned that, by the accelerated service now in operation, parcels from London reach Karachi in only five days, as compared with 19 by the fastest surface transport, while, as an indication of the rates charged, the cost for a 1 lb. parcel is 6s.

This England-India air parcel post is, it may be mentioned, proving already of value in the rapid transport of such articles as small, urgently-required spare parts or — just to take another example — in respect of consignments of seeds which, if they are any considerable time in transit under semi-tropical conditions, may run a risk of premature germination.

SHOPLIFTING.

One London Firm's £10,000 a Year Loss.

The great losses suffered by West End stores through shoplifting were revealed at Marlborough Street Police Court when Mrs. Maria Pooley, aged 45, of Little Russell Street, Bloomsbury, was charged with stealing a dress valued at 45 19s. and a spray of flowers valued at 1s. 6d. from Messrs. Bourne and Hollingsworth's, Oxford Street, W.

Mr. Coleman, prosecuting, said he had about 250 similar cases in a year. Messrs. Bourne and Hollingsworth prosecuted in nearly every case.

Mr. Mead, the magistrate: I think that in another court they might well be told what a wholesale thing this shoplifting is.

Mr. Coleman: It has been stated that Messrs. Bourne and Hollingsworth lose £10,000 a year through shoplifting.

Mr. Mead: This is only one large shop, so the pillage must be something colossal, nearly always by respectable people.

Pooley was remanded in custody for a medical report.

ASIA'S "METROPOLIS OF INTELLECT."

Sir Chandrasekhar v. Roman's Tribute.

CALCUTTA.

"It is the intellectual metropolis, not of Bengal alone, or of India, but of all Asia."

This compliment was paid to Calcutta by Sir C. V. Raman, the eminent physicist when replying to an address presented to him by the city Corporation.

Sir Chandrasekhar also acknowledged that the cultural atmosphere of Calcutta had given him an added incentive to pursue his scientific researches.

The function, which took place at the Town Hall, was largely attended. The address was read by Dr. Aaman on a silver plate. It recalled the scientist's discoveries in the domain of physics, and the recent awards to him of the Nobel Prize, the Royal Society's Medal and the Metucci Medal.

"Your single-minded devotion to the cause of Science," the address stated, "and your bold idealism will ever remain a source of inspiration to your countrymen."

The highest academic degrees and the lucrative position in Government service which you have attained at the early age of 18, would have satisfied most ambitions, but the passion for research which had manifested itself, even at that age, impelled you to seek opportunities for its further expression and led you to give up a lucrative career for the sake of Science. Your noble ideal and example have inspired the work of your pupils, and the Indian Journal of Physics of which you are the founder is the recognised organ for recording and stimulating research in physical science in Britain.

A Great Teacher.

"As a great teacher of the youth of our country, you have exhibited in a remarkable degree a wide range of intellectual interest and a gift of exposition."

"We recall with pride and pleasure that it was through one of our eminent fellow citizens that the creative genius of the East received the homage of the West when the Nobel Prize was attracted for the first time to Asia by the immortal works of our great national poet. We rejoice to think that by unravelling the deep mysteries of Nature, a most distinguished savant of city has now brought to the East for the first time the highest award of the West in the field of Science."

Replying, Sir Chandrasekhar thanked the Aldermen and Councillors for the address which he regarded as a unique honour. He recalled the early days of his arrival in Calcutta as a Government servant and how Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee helped him in the prosecution of his scientific researches by offering him a Professorship in the University. To him his gratitude was particularly due. Gratitude was also due to the late Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, the founder of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science in whose laboratory most of his researches had been carried out.

"You have mentioned," Sir Chandrasekhar continued, "that it has been my privilege to give an impetus to the study of science not only in Britain but in other foreign countries. It is very kind of you to say so but I do not claim any special gift or virtue. It is just the reward of one who is content to labour, who is content to pursue science for its own sake."

Unfounded Rumour.

Sir Chandrasekhar then referred to the rumour that he was soon leaving Calcutta to take up a high scientific post "I wish to reassure you on that point," he said, "I have had the great good fortune to be a citizen of the greatest city of Asia for nearly a quarter of a century."

"Many have said that researches cannot be carried on except in the cool climates of Bangalore or Dehra Dun. At the present moment I do not wish to enter into a discussion on merits or demerits of the climate of Calcutta. But let me say that there is something far more important than the physical climate of a city and that is its intellectual atmosphere."

"For over a hundred years Calcutta has been the intellectual metropolis not of Bengal alone, or of India, but of all Asia. From Calcutta has gone forth a living stream of knowledge in all branches of knowledge. It must be a proud privilege for a man to live and work in this atmosphere and nothing but the most important national interest will ever make me leave this city."

GLACIER TOLL.

London Man Killed in Alps.

Mr. Arthur Clifford Fountaine, of London, has been killed while mountain climbing in Switzerland with his son. He fell to death while trying to help his son, who had slipped on a glacier.

The son returned to their hotel in the Vallee de Bagnes with his father's body.

Mr. Fountaine, who was 56, had been staying at Fionnay in the Vallee de Bagnes, in company with his son, aged 23, a student.

They set out to climb the Grand Pavé Peak, which is more than 10,000 feet high. Usually this can be reached without difficulty from a hut which is about 8,700 feet up.

Mr. Fountaine and his son made a short halt at the hut, and then pushed on, following a route over

PRISON FOR "CHARMER."

7-Year Sentence Follows Snake Bite Death.

NO IMMUNITY.

Santalpur, June 29.

Dasarathi Kajuria, of Bhandarimal, a snake charmer, has been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by the district and sessions judge of Sambalpur-Manbhum, in connection with the death, from snake-bite, of Uj Kand, aged 12.

Dasarathi is alleged to have told the villagers that he was an adept in snake charming and could cure snake-bite maladies. The villagers, apparently, believed him and endeavoured to learn the "art." In order to create confidence Dasarathi produced what he called 'gada,' or snake venom, and asked the men to swallow it. This, he said, would make them immune from the bite of any reptile.

On the third day the villagers came with a cloth, a cook and some rice and performed a puja. When confidence was established, the man offered to give a practical demonstration of the effect of his "charm" on one of his disciples who had taken gada.

He selected Ujal Kanda for the purpose and, although forbidden by the others present, he brought out a cobra from his cane basket and made it bite Ujal who fell unconscious.

The victim was taken to the house of Dasarathi who vainly chanted mantras to cure him. Ujal died within a few hours, in spite of the medicines and the mantras. Dasarathi was sent for trial and sentenced as stated above.

TANGO AT COURT BALL.

Keeness Of The Prince Of Wales.

London, July 6.

Will the tango again become a craze is a question suggested by the announcement that the Argentine tango will be one of the chief features of the Court Ball at Buckingham Palace on July 16.

According to precedent the King and Queen have selected the music but the Prince of Wales' keenness on the tango since his South American tour is responsible for the introduction of several such dances.

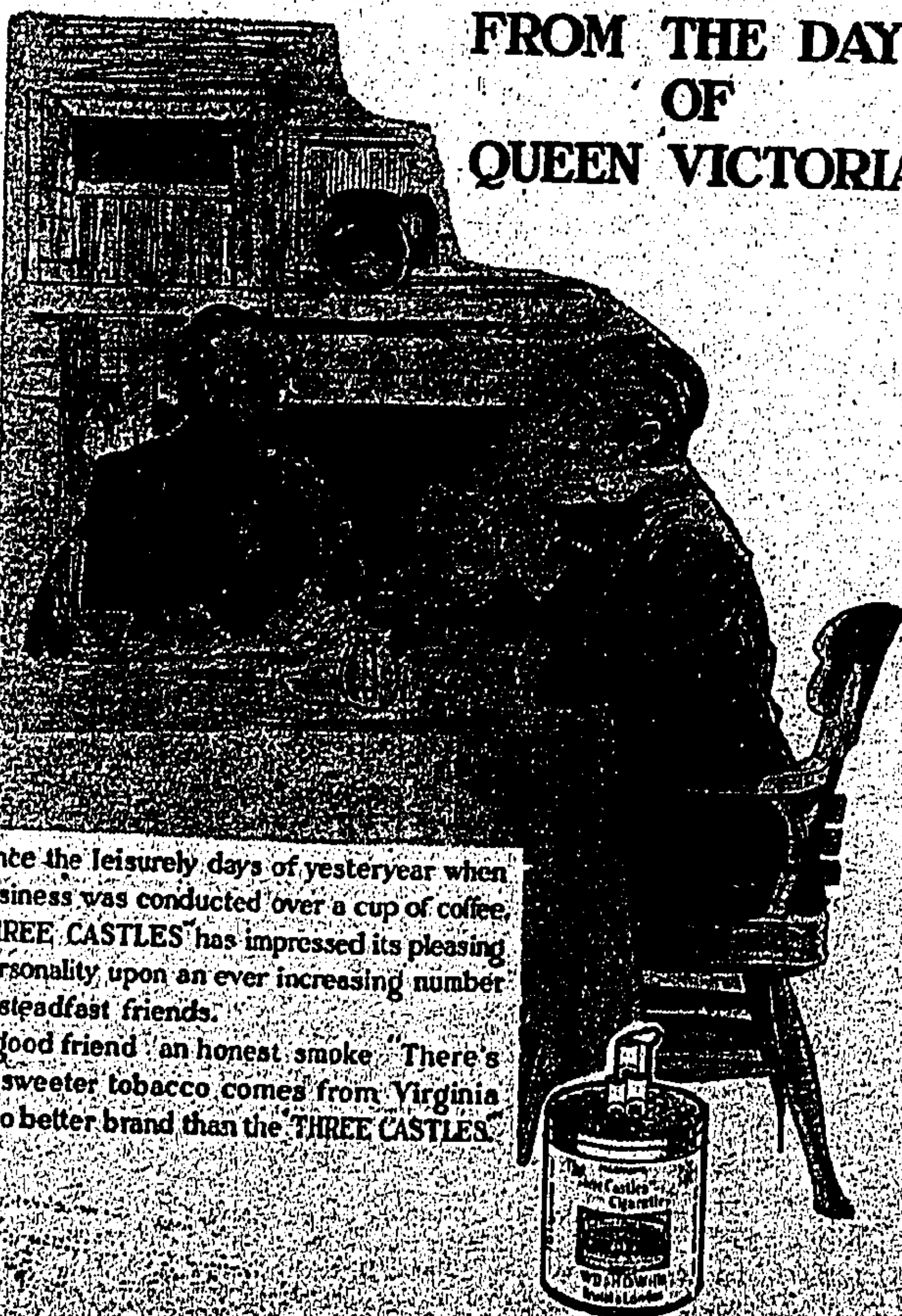
frozen snow by the side of a glacier.

Killed Where He Fell. Young Mr. Fountaine slipped and fell but escaped injury. His father attempted to clamber across the treacherous slope towards him, but slipped and fell a considerable distance.

Mr. Arthur Fountaine landed on a boulder and was killed on the spot. His son managed to reach the spot where he lay, tied a rope round his body, and brought him slowly down the mountain side.

Eventually the son found assistance and had his father's body carried back to Fionnay.

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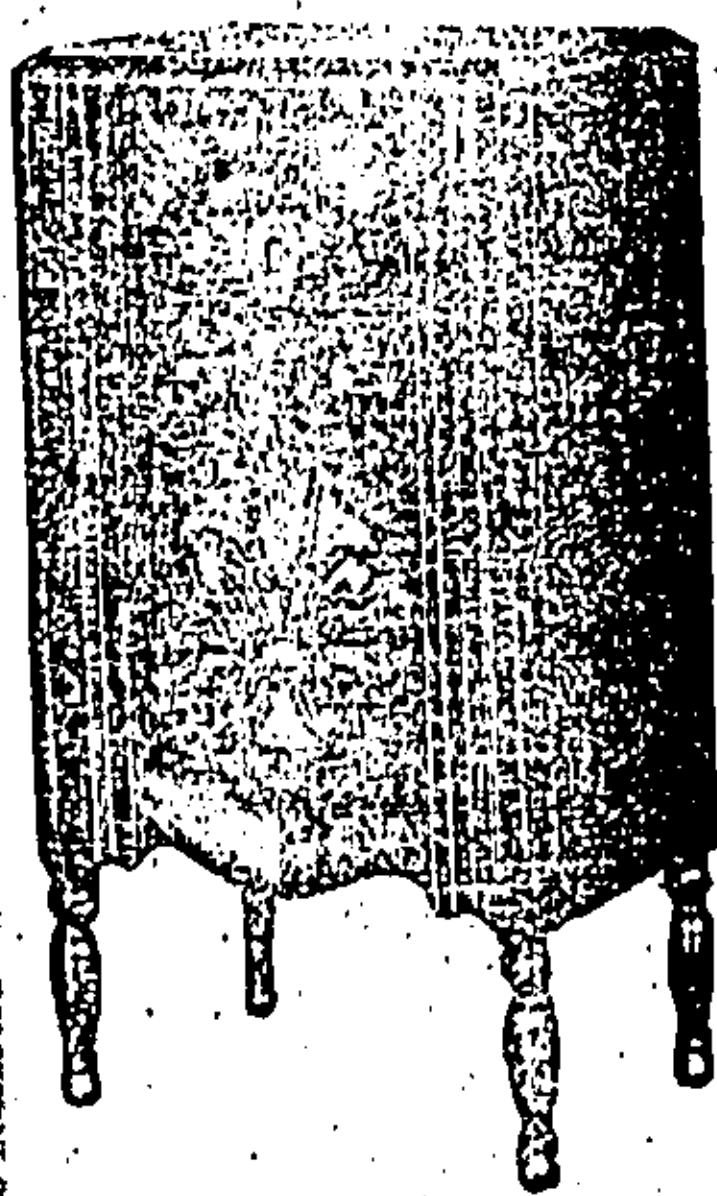
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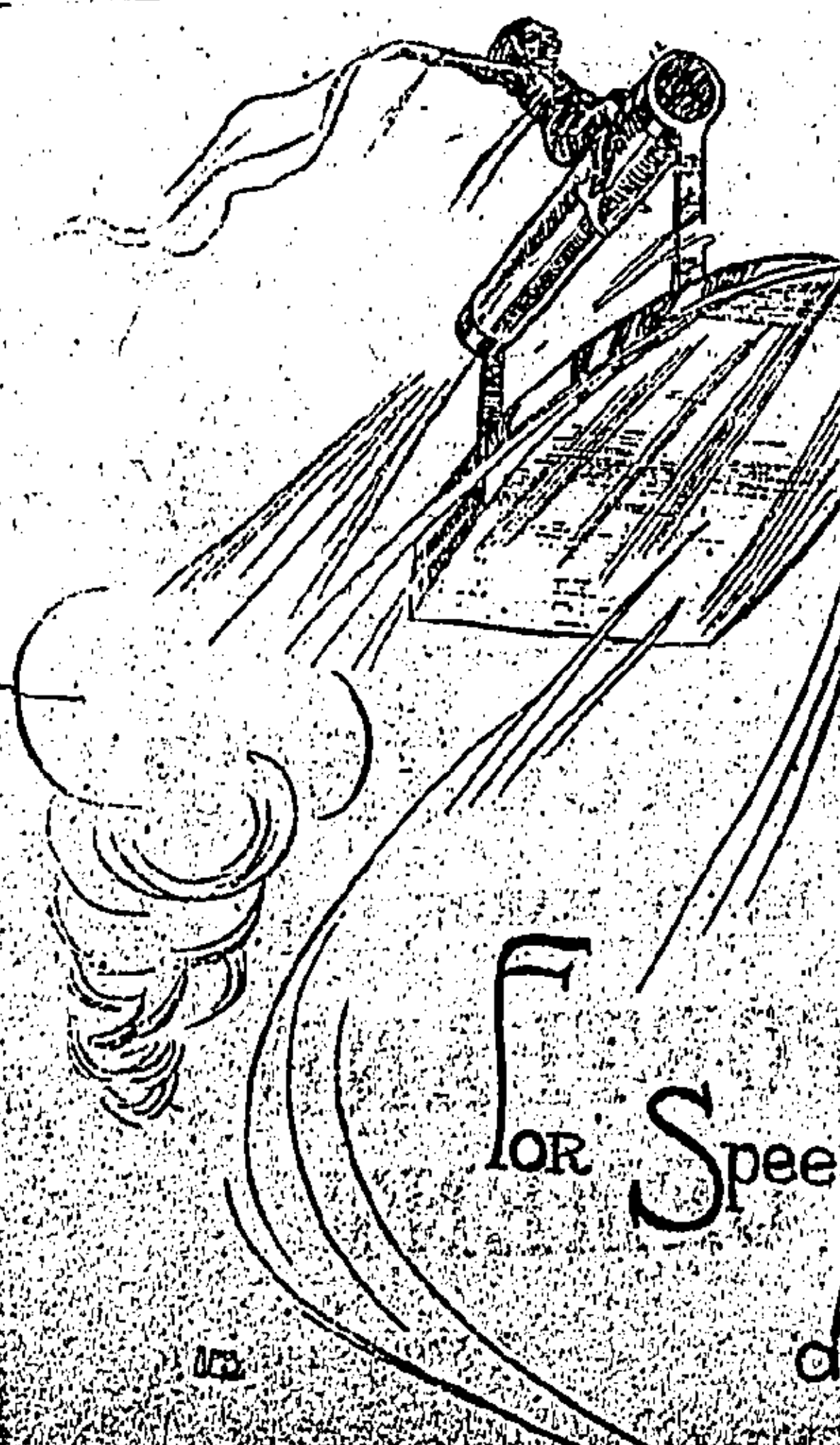
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Hong Kong, Monday, Aug. 3, 1931.

Local Discontent

"If we can judge by the papers it must be a long time since there was such an accumulation of discontent with the Government" which "provokes thought in the minds of the clergy who take care to know the public mind. . . . Anonymous letters carry no weight at all with any self-respecting person. They go where anonymous letters through the post are consigned by any sensible man—to the waste paper basket."

In these words a writer in the organ of St. John's Cathedral plunges, not for the first time, into the maelstrom of parish pump politics and roundly condemns the Editors of all the newspapers for publishing anonymous letters, which no "sensible man" would ever dream of doing. "A word in the ear of an official at some favourable moment" (over a game of billiards in the Club or on the bowling green?) "is more effective than a ton of newspaper correspondence. This is largely because people are afraid to sign their letters."

The (apparently) anonymous writer in the Cathedral Review, however long or short he has lived in the Colony, does not know his Hong Kong. If he did he would not only the custom of sending anonymous letters (accompanied by full name and address as a guarantee of good faith) to the newspapers, nor would he sneer at the Editors for not, in his modest opinion, doing "sensible men" and consequently all anonymous letters to the waste paper basket. If people

are "afraid to sign their letters" it is because they are painfully aware of the fact that in this curious Colony we all live by taking in other people's washing. The community's feet are unhappily perpetually afflicted with corns which cannot be trampled on with impunity. It would never do for a taipan in a certain line of business to disclose his identity on a certain subject lest he be accused of acting against the interests of his own firm. Still less could an assistant openly write to the papers for fear of unwittingly opposing the policy of his principals. Government officials are not supposed to engage in newspaper controversy, although they may write anonymously on sport, drama, or music and even be paid for so doing. The interests of us all are inextricably interwoven with each other. To ban a letter to the Editor merely because anonymity is desired on the part of the writer would be to stifle public discussion and shut one of the few ways of actually knowing the public mind which it is more the duty of the Press than the clergy to "take care to know." If there were no anonymous letters to the Editor how could even the writer of the article in St. John's Cathedral Review be able to judge the state of the public mind? The growing habit of encroaching on and even usurping the province of the editorial side of the Press is to be deplored.

News in Brief.

It is a coincidence that on August 2, last year the V.R.C. night fete was also postponed.

Owing to the inclement weather the inter-parish trials at the V.R.C. on Saturday night were cancelled.

The first of the inter-parish lawn bowls matches will be played on Sunday next when the P.W.D. meet the Small Units.

The Directors of Browns Limited, will, it is advertised in this issue, be "at home" to their friends and customers in their new premises, Gloucester Buildings, to-morrow at noon.

"Dishonoured" will be shown at the King's Theatre until Wednesday inclusive. Marie Dietrich is better than ever in this film, which drew crowded houses all Saturday and yesterday.

Nearly 30 members of the R.A.O.F. attended a meeting of the Oriental Lodge in Hong Kong, which a memorial tablet was unveiled in honour of four brothers who lost their lives in the R.M.S. "Titanic" disaster. The memorial tablet was unveiled by the R.A.O.F. members and a large number of guests. The tablet is a memorial to the four brothers who lost their lives in the R.M.S. "Titanic" disaster.

FIREWORKS!

Firing of Pyrotechnic
Stores

STONECUTTERS ISLAND.

A notice at the Harbour Office states:—

The Inspecting Ordnance Officer will be firing pyrotechnic stores from the rifle range on the east side of Stonecutters Island on Tuesday morning.

The stores include:—
9 smoke candles giving a large volume of smoke from the ground with no flame or sound effect.
9 signal rockets, seven giving white star signals in the air, one red star and one green star, with no sound effect.
A number of signal grenades giving various coloured stars in the air suspended by parachutes, with no sound effect.

BRIDES OF ARCTIC.

Opening the Gate to
Civilisation.

A STORE OF TRUTH

"A great store of truth—a cache such as you may make of meat when you have it in plenty after the walrus hunt."

Such is the author's description of "The Eskimo Book of Knowledge," written by George Binney, formerly leader of the Oxford University Arctic Expeditions, for the Hudson's Bay Company, says the Morning Post.

"The contact of civilisation with primitive races," writes Mr. Binney in his introduction (not translated), "resembles the contact of radium with the human body. If applied skillfully it can be of the greatest benefit; if applied unskillfully it may destroy that which it is intended to benefit. It will be conceded that in the past civilisation has demoralised the primitive races who have lived in the path of its progress."

The present venture is an attempt to help the Eskimos to preserve their health and numbers, and thus it comes about that his Majesty's most cheerful subjects have two books where before they had one. Previously the only Eskimo book was the Bible, together with a liturgy and a few religious tracts.

Useful Knowledge for All.

The book is as much a book of knowledge about the Eskimo for the English as it is a book about health and history for the Eskimo. Curious sidelights are shed on British institutions and Royalty by the version which Mr. Binney has made of them for Northern readers.

Emphasis is laid on the King's prowess as a shot. "He is a great hunter. Whether it be in the hunting of fierce animals like the bear, or in the crafty stalking of the deer, or in the shooting of partridges while they fly, no man on the British Empire takes surer aim than your King. He is likewise a great sailor, which is a fitting thing for a man who lives on an island. He sails his boat faster than all other boats of the same size."

The extent to which Britons at home are themselves subject to governmental interference is utilised to induce the Eskimos to consent to such necessary improvements as the gradual replacement of their more insanitary houses.

In London, writes Mr. Binney, "the King's inspector will visit the owner of a dirty house and will command him as follows: 'Sir, your house is a rotten house; its walls are crumbling with decay; the roof lets in the rain; the floor is damp with mould; the windows are so small that the light of the sun cannot enter the house, and likewise the windows cannot be opened. Your house is a danger to the health of those who dwell in it and to those who dwell nearby. Therefore your house must be destroyed.'"

An Arctic Menu.

Dietary advice is carefully adapted to the foods available. Thus, "people suffering from the sickness which wastes away the limbs" are recommended to eat "raw seal liver, cod liver oil or fresh seal oil, fresh seal blood or white blood, fresh meat not cooked, fresh eggs, powdered milk mixed with warm water, molasses." A similar diet is recommended for young children.

A much needed warning is given against inbreeding in small encampments. "If you wish to find a marriage partner in another encampment," writes the author, "you should consult with the Man of God or the Company's Trader. They will arrange for you to be carried on a ship to the encampment where you wish to find a suitable marriage partner. By such marriages new blood will be brought to all the encampments."

MR. BALDWIN AT OLD SARUM.

Days of "Rotten
Boroughs."

TRIBUTE TO ELDER PITT.

Mr. Baldwin received the Freedom of Salisbury, and later stood on the site of the old Parliamentary tree at Old Sarum and unveiled a memorial tablet affixed to a stone.

Members of Parliament used to be elected for the borough of Old Sarum beneath the branches of the old tree, and among those who were thus elected, as the inscription on the memorial tablet recalled, was William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, "who forged those links of Empire which now bind our fellow citizens beyond the seas in affection to the Mother Country. Wherefore let this place be ever enshrined in the hearts of our countrymen."

Mr. Baldwin, who was accompanied by Mrs. Baldwin, spoke of the antiquity of Old Sarum. "To walk at nightfall as I have done on the Wiltshire Downs, is to be conscious of the presence of countless generations of our predecessors, the Pictmen, the men who built Stonehenge, the Celts peoples that to us seem so ancient and yet who are in historical fact so modern in the procession of races that have passed across these islands."

"Here on this hill Egbert summoned his wisemen to meet. It is a curious thing that Parliament is never summoned together to-day as the King's 'Wisemen.'" (Laughter.)

Paying a tribute to William Pitt, Mr. Baldwin said: "It may suffice to say that most remarkable man that it is difficult to summarise what his power was or wherein it lay. There were no popular newspapers then. Parliamentary reporting was practically nonexistent. We do know that that impression was tremendous and his personality was almost unique; that there has never been in the House of Commons a man who dominated it more."

"But his fame to us chiefly rests on four years of power which began 175 years ago. He found Britain hopeless dejected, with no courage, as they thought with no future, a time whose pessimism was such that the pessimism of to-day would have seemed optimism then. (Laughter.) Four years he left that country full of fire and full of spirit. He produced his tremendous personality into the brain and arm of every Briton from the St. Lawrence River to Calcutta."

"He fixed in the country a new spirit. He made the British people once more conscious of themselves and of their destiny."

"Old Sarum was one of many boroughs in England which were called Rotten Boroughs. I am going to say a word for the Rotten Borough. Don't let us condemn a system until we look at the fruits of it. After all a very great proportion of the House of Commons for centuries was sent there by these Boroughs."

"What did they do? It was the tenacity of our Parliament largely chosen by the Rotten Boroughs that stood for generations between Napoleon Bonaparte and world power."

"Is All Well With England?" "They went out and no words were had enough for them, and yet I sometimes think the time may come when our enlightened posterity may think it just as inconceivable that men should be returned to Parliament by making promises they know never can be fulfilled as we regard it as impossible that men should be returned for Rotten Boroughs."

"I cannot help feeling that there may be in the very air that surrounds us the countless hosts of those who during the centuries have worked for Britain and perhaps died for Britain and who, feeling us gathered here, ask, 'Is all well with Britain?' " "Yes, it is, if all of us in our own vocation keep a true reverence for the past and the works of our fathers, have a lively faith in the future, and do not trouble so much about other people's duties, but resolve that, so far as we can, each of us in our vocation shall do his duty."

And stronger babies and more babies will be born. This will prove a great benefit to the Empire in years to come. "At the back of the book is the first Eskimo map of Britain is described as a distance of seven miles from St. John's Newfoundland, which is a distance of 100 miles from the shore of Newfoundland."

DISCOVERY II.

18 Months of Research
in Antarctic.

HEAD OF A WHALE.

With the 10-ton head of a whale mounted triumphantly on the fore-castle, the Royal Research ship, Discovery II, steamed into St. Katherine Dock, London, during mail week, after her 18 months' voyage of adventure in Antarctic waters.

With 15 officers, and 36 petty officers and men (seven of whom were members of Captain Scott's last tragic expedition), the ship has journeyed far into little-known seas and explored the whole of the South Georgia whaling grounds, with an area of 2,600 miles, the South Sandwich Islands—for the first time since Captain Cook saw them 100 years ago—and other interesting places.

The main object of the quest was to make a scientific study of the habits of whales, and some immensely valuable work has been done in the biological and chemical laboratories on board.

In their efforts to solve such problems as why some years are better than others for whales, the expedition took thousands of hauls and studied the temperatures of the water and other aspects. Dr. S. W. Kemp, the leader of the expedition, said that it was the general opinion, from the commercial and scientific points of view, that the southern whaling industry would die out if whaling continued at its present rate. "With the present trade depression and over-production, the price of whale oil has sunk to less than half what it was two years ago," said Dr. Kemp, "and consequently a great many factories will not be operating next season. This will give the whales a small rest, and if the opportunity is wisely utilised by the Norwegians and our own people, it may lead to better things for the industry in future. Whales have been hunted too hard, and that is one of our problems at present."

"There are many discoveries which I believe and hope we have made of a technical nature. The data remains to be worked up and properly produced, and it would be rather premature at present to make any sweeping announcement. I think we are going out again early in October, but the programme is undecided at present."

Members of the expedition, speaking of their adventures, described whale and shark catching; Antarctic fogs thicker than a London "pea-soup" fog; days of waiting when the ship could not move for fear of striking icebergs in the dark; and chilly period with the temperature 30 degrees below zero.

Dr. N. Mackintosh, senior scientist on board, said that from time to time they encountered innumerable whales although discovering where the whales were not was just as important as knowing where they were. The expedition was not looking especially for them. "The absolute maximum length for a whale was 100ft," said Dr. Mackintosh. "Some were only 40ft. No, they are not dangerous to capsize a boat of any size. The modern methods of harpooning is with a harpoon gun and explosive shells. You play the whale as you might a salmon."

A member of the crew said that a 90ft. whale might weigh 90 tons, as the weight was usually 1ft. to a ton.

Terrible weather was encountered, and fogs were particularly thick and dangerous. Fur helmets, woollen coats and jerseys, thick stockings, and sea boots were worn, and it was reported that more rain fell sometimes in 24 hours than would have been experienced in London in a month.

Mr. A. Berry, the chief steward, said that they had a piano, gramophone and 300 records with them, and when 10,000 miles from London they played comic songs and operatic selections.

"We caught whales and sharks and ate large quantities of their meat," said Mr. Berry. "Shark tastes like thick turbot and is very nice. Sea liver was another dish. We took 10 tons of potatoes with us."

Autographed photographs of the King and Queen are on board the ship. Hundreds of photographs of Antarctic conditions and specimens have been brought back by the expedition.

The result of a civic census taken recently in Edmonton shows the population of this city as 79,059. The census was taken on the same basis as a Federal census, and shows an increase over the 1920 population of 1,802. Of the population, 51,320 reside on the North side, and 17,722 on the South side. A unique balance of the sexes is recorded, in that there are 89,640 males and 89,512 females.

MORE ABOUT THE TYPHOON

(Continued from Page 1.)

concerned in a piracy on a junk in Chinese waters off Tai-O on January 29, 1927.

When the case was called before Mr. W. Schofield, Mr. T. Murphy, A.S.P., asked for a further adjournment, stating that his witnesses, who lived on Cheung Chau Island, were unable to come to Hong Kong on account of the typhoon.

His Worship gave an adjournment until Wednesday.

Weather Reports.

The following were issued by the Royal Observatory yesterday:—

At 10.55 a.m.

The typhoon filled up after entering the coast.

A depression is shown between Hanoi and Tourane.

Forecast:—S. E. winds, moderate, but to shower.

At 5.32 p.m.

A feeble anti-cyclone is central to the N.E. of Tokyo.

A depression is central to the South of Hanoi.

Forecast:—East winds, moderate, generally cloudy, occasional rain.

Detailed Report.

A report issued by the Royal Observatory yesterday states:—

This typhoon probably formed on the morning of July 25, in about latitude 13 degrees and longitude 130 degrees.

At 9 p.m. on July 30 the centre was reported by the Manila Observatory to be N.W. of Aparri, moving W. or W.N.W. At 6 a.m. on July 31, it was about midway between Aparri and Pratas.

and passed over the latter station between 8 and 9 p.m. on July 31, on a W.N.W. track.

The maximum wind force being force 8 on the Beaufort scale.

The central calm lasted for more than an hour.

After the passage of the centre the wind (at Pratas) blew with force 7 from the S.W., which suggested that the typhoon was curving northward but it backed again, and by 1 a.m. on August 1 the wind was blowing with force 8 from South-

ward.

At Cap Rock the wind backed from N.E. force 3, at 2 a.m. on August 1 to N.N.W., force 6, at 5 a.m. and remained steady from this direction until 11 a.m., when force 12 was reported.

At Waglan the wind backed from N.E. force 7, at 5 a.m. to N.N.E., force 8, at 7 a.m.

The early backing of the wind at Cap Rock and subsequent backing at Waglan, indicated that the typhoon would pass to the east of both stations, and probably enter the coast near Bias Bay.

The wind at Waglan veered again after 8 a.m., however, and the typhoon passed a few miles to the west of Hong Kong at about noon.

The mean wind velocity at the Observatory increased from 36 m.p.h. (true) at 10 a.m. to 79 m.p.h. at 11.47 a.m. when a squall at the rate of 136 m.p.h. occurred (from E. by N.).

The greatest squall velocity ever recorded at the Observatory.

After noon the wind abated fairly rapidly until 2.30 p.m. when a slight increase occurred until 3.30 p.m.

The wind then decreased to 27 m.p.h. by 5 p.m. remained nearly steady till 7.30 p.m. and then decreased to 17 m.p.h. by 9.30 p.m.

It veered to S.E. by 4 p.m., and backed again to E. by 11 p.m.

The typhoon was not severe when it passed over Pratas but developed considerably on its way to Hong Kong and apparently filled up after entering the coast.

The trees on the mainland suffered more damage than those on Hong Kong side.

A few trees were blown down at Repulse Bay, but in Tai-po no fewer than 24 trees were uprooted.

It seems that the gale was felt most in the New Territories.

Several beams of the Star Ferry wharf and Blake Pier were lifted out of their sockets by the heavy waves during the height of the typhoon.

A good portion of the railing enclosure of one side of the ferry wharf, near the pontoon was severely damaged.

When the ferries started running on Saturday afternoon, they had to dock at the end of the island pier instead of the usual places.

The pump that supplies the sea water for the cooling plant in the King's Theatre was rendered useless, owing to the huge breakers lashing against the piers.

The big poster board on the Wyndham Street side of the theatre came adrift, whilst a poster board at the Queen's Theatre was also damaged.

The matchless gun shelter covering Flagstaff House, the residence of the G.O.C. (Major General J.W. Sandilands) was half carried away.

The covered stand at the Hong Kong Football Club ground at Happy Valley was demolished.

The stands of the Chinese Athletic Association Football Stadium at North Point were severely damaged.

Both the stands were blown away, while the extension at the east end was wrecked.

On the same day the extension at the west end was also wrecked.

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The extension at the west end was also wrecked.

The extension at the east end was also wrecked.

The extension at the west end was also wrecked.

Severe damage was caused to the bathing pavilions at North Point, the piers were entirely washed away.

A small private match pavilion opposite the Hong Kong Electric Company's quarters was wholly demolished. The Chinese Athletic shed was damaged while the pier was washed away.

The bamboo extensions of the piers of the South China Athletic Association, the Chinese Civil Servants Bathing Club and the Chinese Bathing Club were wrecked.

Extensive damage was done to the Chung Wah Theatre building near the tram terminus.

Portions of the roof of the house belonging to Mr. Harry Coombs, a former Sanitary Inspector, situated on the hillside at Shauiwan, was blown off.

The roof of the Fung Keong rubber factory at Shauiwan was damaged.

A concrete wall surrounding the back yard of 37, Main Street, Shauiwan, was demolished.

The roofs of four houses in Sai Wan Ho were partly blown off.

Twenty feet of the iron railing on the east side of the East Gate of the Taikeo Docks collapsed whilst a portion of the west roof of the Sai Wan Ho Market also suffered damage.

Opposite the Shauiwan Police Station the roof of an engineering store-house was blown off.

No. 9 typhoon signal was blown down from the staff at Lyemman Barracks at the Shauiwan Police Station compound.

Some damage was done to the wharves along the Praya, and in particular those along the Connaught Road West. The Po Tak Wharf had much of its decking removed.

The Hong Kong-Macao steamboat wharf had a part of its roofing blown off.

The Chi On wharf suffered slight damage to its roof.

The lamp posts at the Yaumati Ferry Wharf were brought down.

The roofing of the slaughterhouse matcheds at Kennedy Town was blown off.

Several windows were smashed at Repulse Bay Hotel and damage was caused to the bathing matcheds. One, in the course of construction, was blown down.

The Peak escaped very lightly.

A Chinese house in the course of construction in Sai On Road, Aberdeen, was demolished but fortunately no one was injured.

Trees, fences and roofs on Stonecutters Island suffered. The iron roofs of several verandahs were torn.

An old Chinese hawk was hit by a big glass pane at about three o'clock. The man was bleeding profusely when attended to by a St. John's Ambulance man.

The injured man was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital.

At about noon a Chinese boy was injured by a sign-board which was blown down near the Yaumati Market. The boy was taken to the Kowloon Hospital.

A Chinese was injured by a falling glass pane, outside No. 120, Connaught Road Central. He was attended to by a St. John Ambulance member.

A similar accident occurred at Upper Lascar Row when a Chinese pedestrian was almost knocked unconscious by a falling timber.

The No. 9 signal, "gale expected to increase," was hoisted just before 10 a.m. on Saturday, and after completing one more run across the harbour, the ferries stopped, at about 10.45.

At the time the No. 9 signal was hoisted it was stated that the typhoon was in the vicinity of Bias Bay and would strike the Colony at about 3 p.m.

All small craft had long before then gone to the various anchorages on both sides of the harbour.

The river steamers left their wharves and went to shelter, whilst the ocean-going ships at the buoys took precautions and had steam up and extra anchors lowered.

The harbour was very rough with huge waves breaking against the sea walls, and spraying the Praya which was deserted by all forms of traffic, but there were many adventurous spirits there "watching the fun."

There was some fun of sorts, what with people having their umbrellas turned inside out, hats and even people being blown about, some perilously near the edge of the sea wall where they had a drenching.

A riksha, fortunately empty, was knocked over by the wind and the poor coolie had a hopeless task trying to right it, much to the amusement of the onlookers sheltering under the verandahs.

Next Waglan.

A about 11.15 a.m. was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 11.30 a.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 11.45 a.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 12.00 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 12.15 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 12.30 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 12.45 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 1.00 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 1.15 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 1.30 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 1.45 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 2.00 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 2.15 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 2.30 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 2.45 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 3.00 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 3.15 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 3.30 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 3.45 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 4.00 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 4.15 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 4.30 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 4.45 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 5.00 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 5.15 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 5.30 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 5.45 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 6.00 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 6.15 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 6.30 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 6.45 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 7.00 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 7.15 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 7.30 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 7.45 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

At 8.00 p.m. it was reported that the typhoon had reached Waglan.

force expected (any direction)" was hoisted, and just before 11.20 the three bombs announcing that the typhoon was here were fired.

Most of the Chinese shops had up to this time remained open for business, not expecting the blow to come so soon.

As soon as the bombs were fired the shop folk were galvanised into activity either securing or bringing down their signboards.

There was some more fun in this activity with men perched perilously at the top of tall ladders which swayed dangerously with each gust of wind, and half a dozen or so folk on the pavement at the foot of each ladder putting all their strength to keep it from falling.

S.O.S.

At about 11 o'clock news came through that a Japanese coal steamer, the Ryuhui Maru, owned by the Dalen Kisen Kaisha, was in distress 60 miles to the east of Hong Kong and needing immediate assistance.

She was later able to proceed to Shanghai under her own steam.

This vessel, which was formerly the Meichi Maru, is a steel screw steamer of 724 (427 net) tonnage.

She was built in 1910 by the Osaka Iron Works, Osaka, Japan, and is registered at Dairen.

Her dimensions are: Length 180; breadth 27; depth 19.

A report of the typhoon at noon stated:—

Traffic at Standstill.

"Commencing from the Central Fire Station, Des Voeux Road Central is under water. The trams have stopped running and motor cars, buses and taxis are not to be seen anywhere in town."

"Water is flooding the roads and running from west to east, some sections of the city being well under."

The junction of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road Central is crowded with sight-seers and those more daring are crossing the road to the Post Office Building knee deep in water.

"Business is at a standstill. The verandahs of the offices overlooking the flooded roads are crowded with people enjoying the escapades of those on the roads. On account of the drains not being completed yet, the pavement of Gloucester Building is under water, likewise the open pavement outside Exchange Building. The flood is deeper on the opposite side of the road, where the water has overflowed the deep channel and invaded the pavement of Alexandra Building."

Ferry Turned Back.

At a quarter to eleven the Solar Star with passengers on board her, tried to dock at the Hong Kong "Star" ferry wharf, but the very heavy seas made it extremely difficult.

After three attempts, the seamen managed to fasten one rope on a bulwark. But, within a few minutes, the strain being too much, the rope snapped. People on the wharf, which was crowded, were thrilled at the spectacle.

A ferry wharf inspector shouted and signalled to the coxswain to leave and not to tie up. The Solar Star then left and rolled her journey back to the mainland.

The Praya soon became crowded with curious onlookers, clad in mackintoshes, buttoned up to the neck. In making his way from the ferry wharf, a European's topee became dismantled, and was blown into the harbour. The European was wise not to try to retrieve it! Connaught Road Central presented a thrilling scene, the mountainous breakers coming over the Praya wall and washing right across the road on to the pavement, where the people were congregated.

The road soon became strewn with debris, but on the car park opposite Dodwell's one car braved the storm.

Times of Signals.

The exact times at which the various signals were changed were:—

No. 7 "gale expected from the N.E." which had been up since 5.45 p.m. on Friday, was lowered at 7.40 a.m. and in its place was hoisted signal No. 6 "gale may be expected from the N.W."

An official message issued about this time stated:—

"Typhoon about 100 miles south-east of Hong Kong, moving toward Bias Bay. Moderate to strong. North to west. Gale expected at Hong Kong."

The No. 9 signal "gale expected to increase" was hoisted at 9.45 a.m. and signal No. 10 "wind of typhoon force expected (any direction)" went up at 11.20, accompanied by three explosive bombs.

The typhoon lasted till about 3 p.m. and at 3.20 the first ferry started on its way from Kowloon to Hong Kong.

No. 10 signal was lowered at 4.50 p.m. and the No. 8 signal "signifying that a gale may be expected from the south-east (East to South)"

was hoisted, and just before 11.20 the three bombs announcing that the typhoon was here were fired.

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was hoisted, and just before 11.2

Phone 20022 FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Twenty-five Words, three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.

All replies under this heading must be called for.

TUITION GIVEN.

PRIVATE LESSONS in English, French, Music, shorthand and Typing. Terms moderate. G. Almal Villan, Austin Road, Kowloon.

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER-STEVENS, Within an hour from London, in healthy neighbourhood. **SCHOOL** for GIRLS and SMALL BOYS. A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:

MISS RUTH CULLEY,

Camb. Teachers' Diploma.

MISS GERTRUDE TURNER,

(National Froebel Higher Certificate).

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed. "China Mail" Office, No. 3A, Wyndham St. Telephone 20022.

FOR SALE

FOUR VALVE SCREEN Grid Wire-less Set, with loud speaker and two pair of earphones in good condition. Apply Box No. 695, c/o "China Mail."

HONG KONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY. On sale at all book-stalls and at the offices of the Publishers, 3A, Wyndham Street.

"COASTWISE"—An interesting book of cartoons depicting "Happenings" on the China Coast. Price \$1, on sale at the "China Mail" office, 3A, Wyndham Street.

AN INTRODUCTORY HISTORY for schools by A. H. Crook, W. Kay and W. L. Handyside. Price \$2, on sale at the publishers, Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., 3A, Wyndham Street.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

THURSDAY, August 6, 1931,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.,

at No. 16, Queen's Road,

Taipei Building.

A Fine Collection of

MARBLE STATUES.

Comprising:—

Castellina Marble Statues, Busts,

Animals, Vases, Lamps and Pedestals.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Wednesday,

August 5, 1931.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, August 1, 1931.

HONG KONG HEIGHTS

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1822
Signal Station	1774
St. Paul's	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Bixie	1725
Peak Hotel	1305
Tai Koo Sanatorium	1000
St. David's	877
Bowen Road (Hickstead)	877
Mainland.	Feet.
Tai Mo Shan	3124
Kowloon Peak	1973

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the E.E. Telegraph Co. Office, Hong Kong:—
Patricia Moore, John Sanderson Company, from London, P.O.

S. LAUR

Hong Kong, July 30, 1931.

Superscribed correspondence only.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS OF BROWNS, LTD., London tailors, will be "AT HOME" to their customers and other friends TO-MORROW (Tuesday) at noon on the occasion of the opening of their new premises in The Arcade, Gloucester Building, entrance from Des Voeux Road.

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 40 cents per Share has been declared payable on TUESDAY, 25th AUGUST next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowrington, Hong Kong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, 11th AUGUST, to MONDAY, 24th AUGUST, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 1st August, 1931.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The Motor Vessel, "ANNAM" having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 10th August, 1931, at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ash of the 8th August, 1931, at 10 a.m.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 13th August, 1931, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 3rd August, 1931.

COMING TO

THE KING'S



POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3.

Manila President Grant

Calcutta and Straits Yuen Sang

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4.

Saigon General Metzinger

Japan, Shanghai & Europe via Siberia (London, July 16) Andre Lebon

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5.

Australia & Manila Tando

Japan Africa Maru

Straits Terukuni Maru

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.

Europe via Negapatam (Letters only, London, July 9 and parcels, July 2) Soudan

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.

Japan and Shanghai Suwa Maru

U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, July 11) Taiyo Maru

Canada, U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (Vancouver, July 18) Empress of Canada

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, July 10) President Adams

MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, July 17) President Madison

U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai (Seattle, July 21) President Lincoln

OUTWARD MAILS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4.

Manila and Java via Sourabaya Tjikembang 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, C. and S. America and Europe via San Francisco

President Grant (Due San Francisco, Aug. 25.)

Parcels Aug. 4, 10 a.m.

Registration 12.45 p.m.

Letters 1.30 p.m.

Fort Bayard, Holhow, Pakhoi and Halphong

Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles

Tonkin Noon.

Andre Lebon (Due Marseilles, Sept. 5.)

G.P.O.

Registration Aug. 4, 1.45 p.m.

Letters 2.30 p.m.

*Shanghai and Japan 2 p.m.

*Swatow, Amoy and Foochow 2 p.m.

Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, C. and S. America, and Europe via San Francisco

Asama Maru (Due San Francisco, August 26.)

Registration Aug. 4, 4.15 p.m.

Letters 5 p.m.

Shanghai and Europe via Siberia and Ordinary Letters only for Europe superscribed "Via Siberia: Air Mail Shanghai-Manchuria"

K.P.O.

Registration Aug. 4, 4.30 p.m.

Letters 4.50 p.m.

*Shanghai and Japan 4.50 p.m.

*Swatow, Amoy and Foochow 4.50 p.m.

Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, C. and S. America, and Europe via Marseilles

Asama Maru (Due Marseilles, Sept. 4.)

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GENERAL NOTICES.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN Accordance with Government Ordinance, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 3rd of AUGUST (The First Monday in August).
Hong Kong, 29th July, 1931.

FACE-LIFTING AT THE ZOO.

Annie Connie—Beauty Expert!

UNBEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS.

Annie Connie's beauty parlour at the Zoo is, appropriately enough, just opposite the homes of the chimpanzees and the orang-outans, but none of these admittedly unattractive specimens has as yet taken advantage of the fact. Talk about face lifting, chin demoving, skin renovation! You should see what sort of a complete job Annie Connie makes of it.

A.C. is a 16-ft. anaconda, and she has just gone in for a complete beauty overhaul by way of advertisement. You can easily see the result, for Connie, desperately proud of the job, sits in her front window in a graceful attitude by the side of a miniature lake, for every one to observe.

You would never believe Annie Connie's recipe for health and beauty, and I doubt if any society belle would carry out the spartan regulations.

"Give me your secret," I said to her.

She sidled affectionately near, her lovely olive complexion glistening in its newest perfection, her beauty spots of shining ebony alluring in their polished brightness—and she whispered one word. "Duck."

"Tut-tut," I said. "No philanthropizing. All I ask is your recipe for beauty."

"Duck," she said again.

She looked serious enough.

Chicken Won't Do.

"Yes, duck; every Friday one. For three Fridays only. Then no duck for two Fridays, and the next Friday off comes all the old skin and you get a new one like mine. Try it."

Her old skin, snowy white—(how could a white skin come off an olive and green body?)—was by her side—a beautiful gauzy gown, as though made of finest wax, beaten into scales, and rendered transparent.

She had sloughed it with a headache and something approaching a bilious attack. But she brightened up as her keeper approached with another dead duck.

"Chicken no good," he said. "It must be duck and nothing else."

Isn't she wonderful, though?

I looked across from Annie Connie's Beauty Parlour to where Pongo and Jimmy—the other apes—were showing off.

They were utterly uninterested in beauty culture. They thought mostly of their stomachs, and were cramming nuts, bananas, ice-creams and chocolates into drum-tight interiors.

And they are the nearest creatures to man; while the wily serpent—

Perhaps aspidochelone was the symbolic apple in Eden.

Is beauty make-up a retrograde, prehistoric notion?—U.R. in Daily Express.

SIXTH SENSE.

Singular Powers of a Frenchman.

A singular faculty—that of visualizing with precision his surroundings when blind-folded—is possessed by an inhabitant of Cognac, in the Carante Department, from whence comes the famous brandy. This sixth sense came to M. Ouvre as the result of a war wound.

He was so seriously injured in the head when in the trenches of the Somme that for a while he seemed to be bereft of all mental power. But one day he not only regained with startling suddenness his reasoning powers, but found that on closing his eyes he knew the details of his environment just as though he were actually looking at them.

To such a degree of perfection he has thus endowed that he can walk about the streets in safety when his eyes are bandaged. The fact that his eyes have become known to the authorities as a "sixth sense" is a result of his having been made an expert in the use of this faculty.

He has been made an expert in the use of this faculty, and has been made an expert in the use of this faculty, and has been made an expert in the use of this faculty.

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DANGERS OF SEARCH FOR TRUTH.

A New Version of "The Fall of Man."

SCIENCE NO FRIEND.

That the modern worship of science is ill-founded, that science has in the past contributed more to human ill than to human good, and that grave dangers are to be apprehended should scientific discovery proceed in the future on the lines it has followed in the past were the propositions advanced by Mr. E. T. Scott when he spoke to the members of the Town and Counties Club, Manchester, on "The fall of man—an unauthorized version."

The disinterested search for truth, said Mr. Scott, was regarded as one of the admirable features of this otherwise depressing age, and more people, probably, were engaged in that search than ever before. It was expected of us that we should admire these people and that we should take for granted that we benefited from their discoveries. He made bold, however, to suggest that the discoveries of science might be not a source of happiness and well-being, but a source of danger and evil; and that, in any long-distance view of things, those people whom we were asked to admire were not benefactors at all. For example, the discovery less than a hundred years ago of the basis of the great aniline dye industry might be regarded as beneficial to the human race; but the same invention was also the basis whereon the great explosive industry was built, with consequences not so manifestly beneficial.

No scientist, when actually at work in his laboratory, had the faintest idea of what the ultimate application of his work would be, even when he most completely appeared to do so. It was possible that one of the next discoveries would be the release of inter-atomic forces. That might make possible the propelling of ships across the Atlantic by the release of energy from a piece of matter no bigger than a pea. "To my mind," said Mr. Scott, "that is as dangerous as it is wonderful. It is clear that mankind is not to be trusted with power of that importance. If mankind had that particular piece of knowledge at its disposal at the present time, I am quite certain it would not use it only for driving ships across the Atlantic but also for purposes of destruction—as it has hitherto discovered—in war." We should be fortunate if some maniac did not employ it for the destruction of the planet itself.

From Jungle to Town.

Though it might be advanced as a matter for argument that the isolated steps in the scientific "advance" were in themselves beneficial, yet he contended that the process as a whole had been, in some fundamental respects, highly disadvantageous, and that this was inevitable. He asked his hearers to consider two series of scientific steps: that had modified mankind's habits; first, that series by which man left the jungle and took to the field; and, secondly, that by which they left the field and took to the town. "It was clear that the step by which man came to rely on agriculture was conditional for its success, on the presence of certain things, which were not obviously there. The agricultural way of living demanded a sense of law and order, and man had been something like 20,000 years in trying, rather unsuccessfully, to acquire the instincts, aptitudes, and characteristics suitable to a communal way of living. "In that first step," said Mr. Scott, "mankind probably laid the foundation of its present mental and moral discontents."

The second series of steps, dependent on the use of mechanical power, led from the field to the factory and the town and allowed hundreds instead of thousands of years for the adjustment. The result was even more conspicuously unsuccessful. "The discoveries of science had made the world one; and if the problem of going from jungle to field was the achievement of peaceful life within a restricted area, the problem now was peace and co-operation with all the peoples of the world, complicated by a life in towns unsuited to our physical needs. "Owing to the discoveries of science," said Mr. Scott, "the world is now a growing gap between the nature of man and the environment in which science, mental, physical, and moral, has been made an expert in the use of this faculty, and has been made an expert in the use of this faculty, and has been made an expert in the use of this faculty."

He has been made an expert in the use of this faculty, and has been made an expert in the use of this faculty, and has been made an expert in the use of this faculty.

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REDUCED THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE VIA U.S.A. VARYING FROM £79 TO £120 ON SALE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.		
ASAMA MARU	Wednesday	5th August.
TAIYO MARU	Tuesday	18th August.
SEATTLE, VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan Ports.		
HIYE MARU	Tuesday	25th August.
HEIAN MARU	Tuesday	8th September.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.		
SUWA MARU	Saturday	8th August.
FUSHIMI MARU	Saturday	22nd August.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.		
KITANO MARU	Saturday	22nd August.
ATSUTA MARU	Saturday	26th September.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.		
IYO MARU	Tuesday	11th August.
NAGATO MARU	Thursday	27th August.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.		
BOKUYO MARU	Saturday	12th September.
NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.		
ATAGO MARU	Monday	3rd August.
KURAMA MARU	Friday	21st August.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Suez, Constantinople, Genoa.		
DELACOA MARU	Thursday	13th August.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.		
TOTTORI MARU	Saturday	8th August.
AKITA MARU	Saturday	15th August.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.		
TERUKUNI MARU	Wednesday	5th August.
CALCUTTA MARU (Kobe direct)	Thursday	6th August.
ATSUTA MARU (Nagasaki direct)	Friday	21st August.

For further information apply to: NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Telephone 30291. (Private exchange to all departments.)

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Salgon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Capetown.	Buenos Aires Maru	Thurs.	3rd Sept.
MOMBA SA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM, BEIRA, LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN.	Africa Maru	Thurs.	6th Aug.
THESE TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Singapore & Colombo.			
BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AUCKLAND & WELLINGTON via Manila.	Melbourne Maru	Thurs.	6th Aug.
JAPAN PORTS (Frequent Services).			
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	Atlas Maru	Mon.	10th Aug.
NEW YORK via Japan ports, Los Angeles & Panama. Call Direct at Boston, Philadelphia & Baltimore.	Kwanai Maru	Tues.	15th Sept.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.	Kinal Maru	Tues.	15th Sept.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	Celebes Maru	Tues.	4th Aug.
HAIPHONG via Hanoi & Pakhol (Fortnightly).	Menado Maru	Thurs.	6th Aug.
KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy (3 p.m. every Sunday).			
TAKAO via Swatow & Amoy (Fortnightly).	Deli Maru	Thurs.	13th Aug.

For further particulars please apply to: OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA. Telephone 28061.

BRITISH WUCHOW LINE

SAILING DATES FOR AUG., 1931 (Subject to Change).

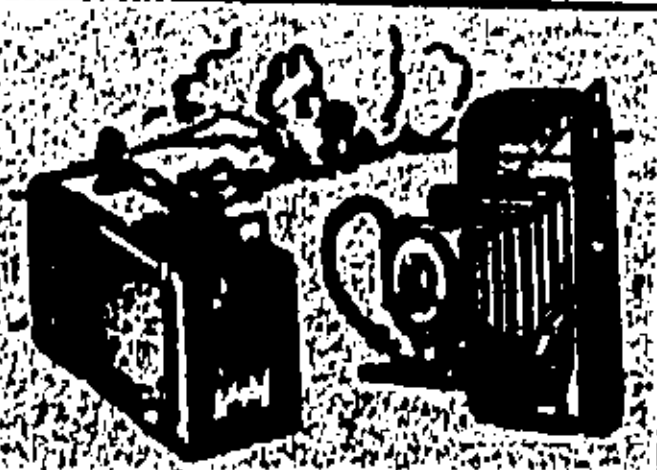
DEPARTURE HOURS: Hong Kong 5.30 p.m., Wuchow 3 p.m.

Steamer	Leaves Hong Kong	Arrives Wuchow	Leaves Wuchow	Arrives Hong Kong
TAI MING MON.	3rd WED.	5th THURS.	6th FRI.	7th SAT.
TAI MING WED.	5th FRI.	7th SAT.	8th SUN.	9th MON.
TAI MING SUN.	9th MON.	11th WED.	12th THURS.	13th FRI.
TAI HING TUES.	11th THURS.	13th FRI.	14th SAT.	15th SUN.
TAI HING FRI.	14th SUN.	16th MON.	17th TUES.	18th WED.
TAI HING MON.	17th WED.	19th FRI.	20th SAT.	21st SUN.
TAI MING WED.	19th FRI.	21st SUN.	22nd MON.	23rd TUES.
TAI MING SUN.	23rd TUES.	25th THURS.	26th FRI.	27th SAT.
TAI HING TUES.	25th THURS.	27th FRI.	28th SAT.	29th SUN.
TAI HING FRI.	28th SUN.	30th MON.	31st TUES.	1st WED.
TAI MING MON.	31st WED.	2nd THURS.	3rd FRI.	4th SAT.

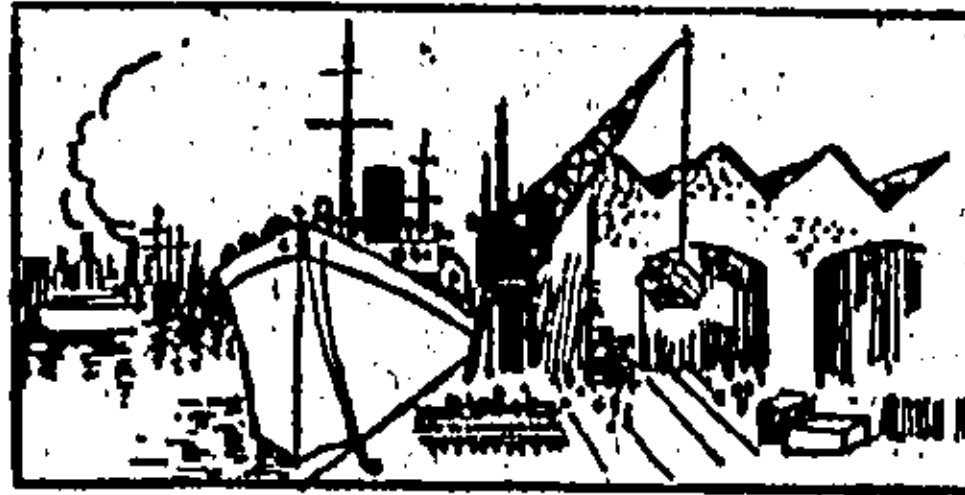
Ports of Call—Samshui, Shuangliu, Tachung & Doshing. Fare Return (not including meals) \$20.00. Meals and Wines are to be obtained on board. Hong Kong Arrivals & Departures from Tai Hing Wharf. For information apply to: 29, Connaught Road, West. SANG WO Co., Ltd. Phone 26993.

K. FUJIYAMA

PHOTOGRAPHER
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2nd floor.



Shipping Intelligence.

WATER LEVELS.

Details for West, North and East Rivers.

The following table, issued by the Kwangtung River Conservancy Commission, shows in feet the water levels on the West River, North River and East River on the dates named:—

	July 31	Aug. 1
West River at Shihing	27.0	30.8
North River at Samshui	9.4	9.8
North River at Tsingyuen	15.2	18.0
East River at Sheklung	3.7	3.8

The highest levels recorded are:—Shihing, 41 feet; Tsingyuen, 29.2 feet; Samshui, 27.8 feet; Sheklung, 11.5 feet. The lowest levels on record are minus 5 feet at Samshui and minus 2.7 feet at Sheklung.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.

Saturday, August 1.
Foonching, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. S. O. Milford, from Canton, buoy No. B2.—J. M. & Co. Golden Horn, American str., 4,011 tons, Capt. M. E. Shigley, from Shanghai, Stonecutters Anchorage—States S.S. Co.

Huichow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. E. M. Gellie, from Canton, T.S.R. Wharf.—B. & S. Hydrangea, British str., 581 tons, Capt. P. W. Gierston, from Swatow, Chiu On Wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

President Jefferson, American str., 8,443 tons, Capt. A. O. Lustie, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.—A.M.L. Texas, American str., 3,533 tons, Captain A. D. Hansen, from Shanghai, Stonecutters Anchorage—States S.S. Co.

Venezia, Italian str., 4,877 tons, apt. E. Teriani, from Shanghai, Stonecutters Anchorage.—Dadwell & Co.

Sunday, August 2.
Atago Maru, Japanese str., 4,516 tons, Capt. S. Miyairi, from Manila, buoy No. A8.—N.Y.K. Diana Dollar, American str., 4,522 tons, Capt. M. C. Diederichsen, from Dairen, buoy No. A6.—Dollar S.S. Line.

Hai Hing, Norwegian str., 1,445 tons, Capt. Olaf S. Olsen, from Hoihow, buoy No. B19.—Thoresen & Co.

Hai Ning, British str., 832 tons, Captain A. H. Stewart, from Swatow, Douglas Wharf.—Douglas S.S. Co.

Javanese Prince, British str., 3,556 tons, Captain J. Smith, from Shanghai, buoy No. A7.—Furness (Far East), Ltd.

Menado Maru, Japanese str., 1,295 tons, Capt. Kawamata, from Hoihow, O. S. K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

Newchwang, British str., 1,480 tons, Capt. T. Atkins, from Amoy, buoy No. B17.—B. & S. Samsel Maru, Japanese str., 1,820 tons, Capt. S. Kajikawa, from Dairen, buoy No. B21.—D.K.K.

Soochow, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. R. H. Fairley, from Swatow, buoy No. A16.—B. & S. Tonkin, French str., 906 tons, Capt. J. Bonnamour, from Fort Bayard, buoy No. C5.—M. M. Toyohashi Maru, Japanese str., 4,342 tons, Capt. Hirose, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Zulsho Maru, Japanese str., 1,434 tons, Capt. F. Tanaka, from Canton, Wanchai Anchorage.—Hidaka & Co.

U. S. SHIPBUILDING PLANS.

Considerable Sums Involved.

New York, June 23.
A shipbuilding programme, involving \$17,000,000 (\$3,400,000), was launched by the Grace Line today, when the keel was laid at Kearny, N.J., of the first of four new liners which are to be built with a displacement of 16,000 tons. Stimulated by the aid of Government loans, which amounted to \$131,500,000 (\$26,300,000) by the end of last year, and by generous mail contracts under the Jones-White Act of 1928, American shipbuilders have embarked on a 10-year construction programme calling for the building of about 60 ships with a tonnage of nearly 700,000. In addition, the contracts provide for rebuilding or remodeling about 200,000 gross tons, costing more than \$15,000,000 (\$3,100,000).

The United States Shipping Board reports that 26 vessels for foreign trade, costing a total of \$116,838,000 (\$23,367,000), are under construction in American shipyards. Five additional vessels are being reconstructed for overseas trade at a cost of \$8,838,000.

Among the ships included in the new programme of construction are two liners of the United States Lines, Inc., to cost about \$10,500,000, (\$2,100,000) apiece, and to have a gross tonnage of approximately 50,000 each and a speed of 28 knots. Their construction depends, however, on satisfactory mail contracts being guaranteed by Congress, where there is considerable opposition to the expenditure of large sums at present upon adventures in so overcrowded a field as shipping. Whereas before the war only 8 per cent of American tonnage was carried in American ships, the proportion is now about 40 per cent. Britain now claims fifth place among seafaring countries.

"NAUTILUS"

Touchees at Norway.

Bergen, Saturday.
The "Nautilus" arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. She left Plymouth on July 28 for the Arctic via Norway.—Reuter.

[Bergen is a seaport in Norway, 190 miles W.N.W. of Christiania, has a deep sheltered harbour, which is defended by several forts. It is an important fish market, and fish fairs are held from May to June and July to August. These fairs are attended by fishermen and other seamen of all nationalities.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. Empress of Canada arrived at Yokohama on August 1 (Sat.) at 9.30 a.m., left Yokohama on August 1 (Sat.) at 4 p.m., and is due at Hong Kong on August 7 (Fri.) a.m. She leaves Hong Kong for Manila on August 7 (Fri.) at 6 p.m.

WHO'S WHO.

Passengers on President Grant.

Among the prominent passengers on the s.s. President Grant who arrived in Hong Kong on August 3, were:—

Prof. Joseph R. Hayden, of the University of Michigan. He is on route to United States after a Summer trip in the Orient.
Mr. Ben Holmes of the Associated Oil Co. en route to San Francisco on a vacation.

PASSENGER LISTS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. President Jefferson on July 31:—
Mr. N. Alferieff, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Haverkamp, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. MacDonald, Mrs. E. Ott, Mr. C. Reich, Miss M. G. White, Mr. W. A. Zimmerman.

Arrivals by the s.s. President Grant on August 3:—
Miss Ruth Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Dodson, Mrs. Sue D. Ellis, Mr. Go Simson, Mr. J. R. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jones, Mr. Gregorio Labrador, Miss Marie L. Michel, Miss Mary McPike, Mrs. Nellie Potter, Miss Mabel Platz, Mr. Walter Smith, Miss Isabel Tallaferra, Mr. Anton Van-Bynen, Mr. P. L. Wills.

DEPARTURES.

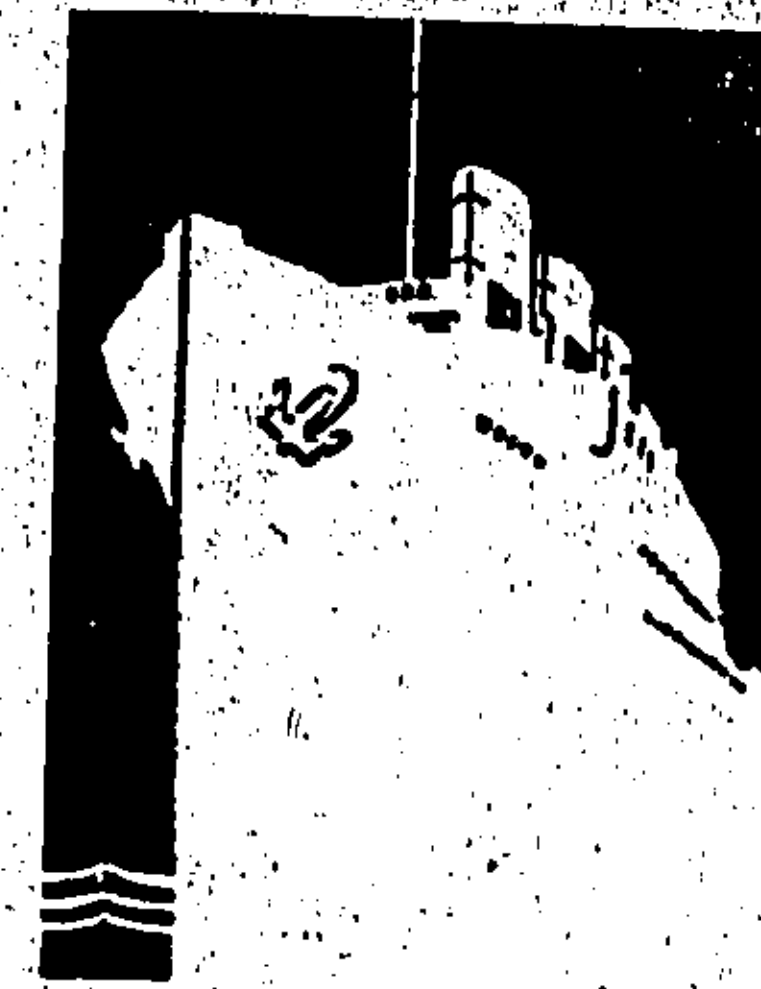
Per P. and O. Khyber for Marseilles, Casablanca, London, Hull, Rotterdam and Antwerp via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden and Port Said, August 1:—
Stoker J. P. Craigie, E. H. Dyer, Miss G. E. Dunk, W. Fothergill, W. T. Fear, Ch. Yeo, Sigs H. G. Giles, J. C. Jarvis, E.R.A., H. Y. Jung, H. F. Knapp, A. E. Murtha, S.P.O., Dr. A. Mistowski, Y. C. Man, Mrs. J. L. Osborne, S. N. Peel, E.R.A., J. B. Pickard, E.R.A., J. Q. Richards, Miss E. Summerskill, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, L. E. Taber, W. Turner P.O., F. J. F. Tingay, E. W. Walters C.P.O., E. E. Wood, J. M. Watts, H. Yamanaka.

HONG KONG TIDES.

The time used is Standard, or mean time of the meridian of 120 deg. E; 00h. is midnight, 12hrs. is noon. The heights are referred to the datum of the largest scale Admiralty chart of the place and should be added to the depths given on the chart unless preceded by an asterisk (*), when they should be subtracted from the depths.

August 3 to 9, 1931.

DATE	High Water	Low Water
August	Time	Height
Mon 3	01 05	4.5
Tue 4	01 30	4.6
Wed 5	01 55	4.7
Thurs 6	02 20	4.8
Fri 7	02 45	4.9
Sat 8	03 10	5.0
Sun 9	03 35	5.1



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The White Empresses are the largest and fastest liners on the Pacific.

QUICKEST TIME!

12 DAYS FROM CHINA AND 8 DAYS FROM JAPAN TO CANADA AND U.S.A.

	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Empress of Canada	Aug. 15	Aug. 18	Aug. 20	Aug. 22	Aug. 30
Empress of Russia	Aug. 28	Aug. 31	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 14
Empress of Japan	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 19	Sept. 27
Empress of Asia	Sept. 25	Sept. 28	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 12
Empress of Canada	Oct. 10	Oct. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Oct. 25
Empress of Russia	Oct. 23	Oct. 26	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 9
Empress of Japan	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 12	Nov. 14	Nov. 22
Empress of Asia	Nov. 20	Nov. 23	Nov. 25	Nov. 26	Dec. 7
Empress of Canada	Dec. 5	Dec. 8	Dec. 10	Dec. 12	Dec. 20
Empress of Russia	Dec. 18	Dec. 21	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	Jan. 4

"Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia" call at Nagasaki.

Special Through Fares To Europe

\$120—\$112—\$83—\$79

HONG KONG—MANILA.

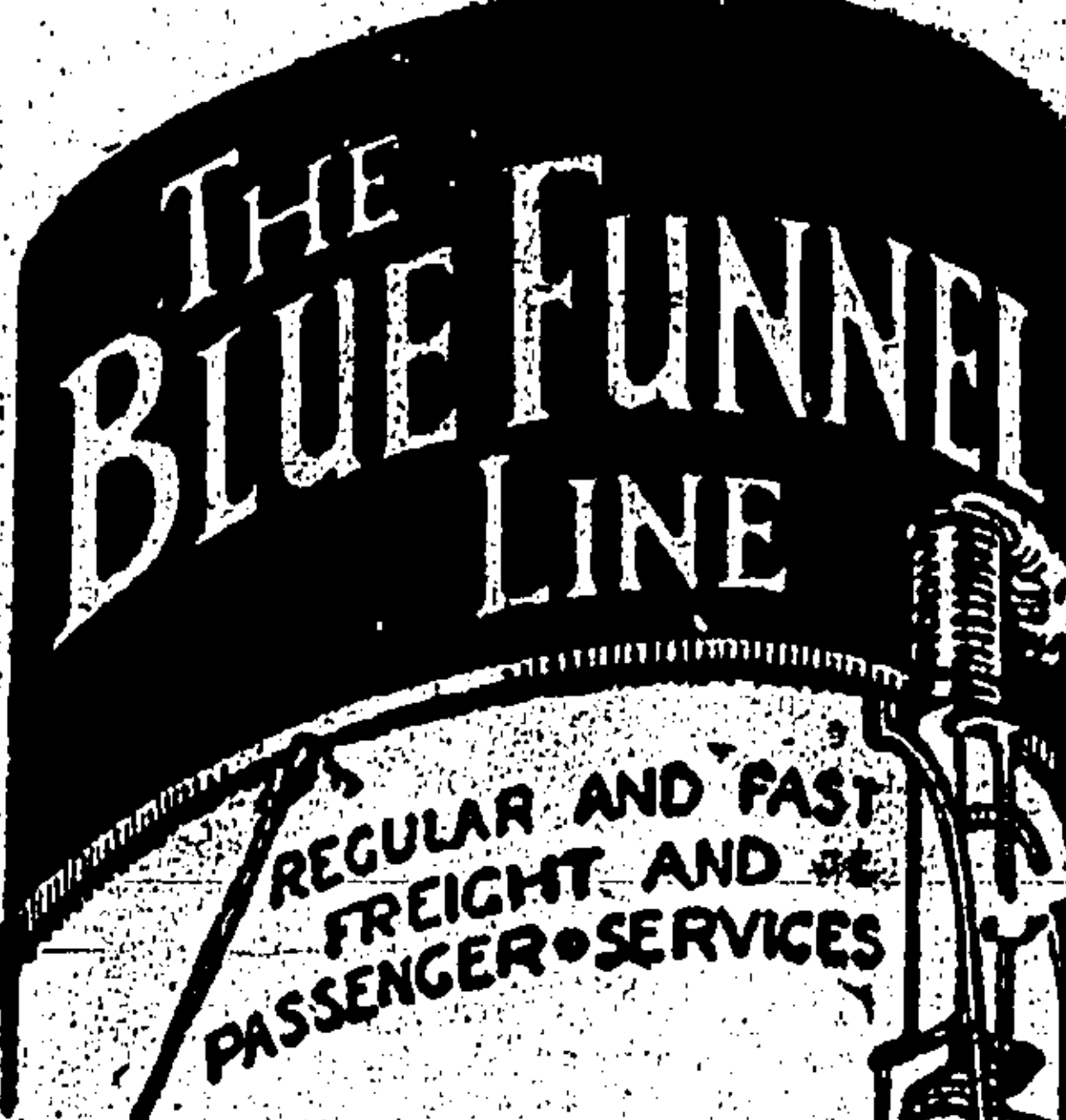
Leave Hong Kong Arrive Manila

EMPRESS OF CANADA Aug. 7 Aug. 9

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA Aug. 20 Aug. 22

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Telephones: Passenger 20752. Freight 20042.



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FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 5th Aug. For Port Said, Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Glasgow.
"PHILOTTES" 19th Aug. For Port Said, Marseilles, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"LIONHEARD" 5th Aug. For Port Said, L'pool, Havre & Glasgow.
"EUMAEUS" 1st Sept. For Port Said, L'pool, Havre & Glasgow.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"RHEXENOR" 7th Aug. For Boston, New York, and Baltimore via Philippines and Singapore.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.)
"PROTEUS" 22nd Aug. For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"IXION" 17th Sept. For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

INWARD SERVICE.

"EUMAEUS" Due 8th Aug. For Shanghai & Hankow.
Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.
For freight, passage rates and information apply to the undersigned.
All bookings are subject to the provisions of the Company's Bill of Lading.

Butterfield & Swire.

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Length 787 Feet.
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WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
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QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination.
*KIDDERPORE	5,300	1931. 8th Aug.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
*SOMALI	6,800	8th Aug.	Marseilles, Gibraltar, Havre, London.
*RAJPUTANA	17,000	15th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*ALPORA	5,300	19th Aug.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
*PADUA	6,000	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg.
*KARMALA	9,000	29th Aug.	Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
*CATHAY	15,000	12th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*SOUDAN	6,800	19th Sept.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg.
*KALYAN	9,000	26th Sept.	Rotterdam & Antwerp.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca. ‡ Calls Djibouti.

§ Calls Karachi & Port Swettenham.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

*TILAWA	10,000	8th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
*SANTHA	8,000	23rd Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
*TALMA	10,000	8th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

* Calls Port Swettenham.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

TANDA	7,000	2nd Sept.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney
NANKIN	7,000	2nd Oct.	& Melbourne.
NELLORE	7,000	31st Oct.	

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Shanghai and Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

Hong Kong to Sydney—19 days.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London and

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via Suez.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

Cheap Summer Trips to Japan, June to Sept.

TANDA	7,000	7th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
*SOUDAN	6,800	8th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
CATHAY	15,000	14th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
*ITALMA	10,000	14th Aug.	Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe & Osaka.
NANKIN	7,000	27th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
TAKADA	7,000	28th Aug.	Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
KALYAN	9,000	28th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
1ST ALBANS	4,500	31st Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.

* Cargo only. † Calls Nagoya.

‡ Calling Wei-hai-wei, Tsingtau & Shanghai on return from Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans on Punks Louvre System free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries. Parcels measuring not more than 5 cu. ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

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P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C., Hong Kong. Agents.

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ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS. BOILER MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long. Two Offices: 41, Connaught Road, Central, Hong Kong. Tel. 2445. Shanghai Office: 41, New Road, Kowloon. Tel. 2700. Estimates furnished on application. Hong Kong, April 1, 1931.

LEAD DIVER'S STORY.

Submarine Wreck Off Italy.

The reported discovery of a submarine 90 feet below the surface in the sea just off Porto Recanati, near Ancona, is causing much speculation in Italy and great excitement on the Adriatic coast. Nobody knows to what Navy the wreck belonged.

For some time past the local fishermen have been complaining that a dangerous rock tears their nets and causes them danger, and the other day the local authorities sent down a diver. He reported the discovery of an intact submarine and the bodies of the crew, long since dead, still in it.

Apparently the submarine had not been wrecked by a mine or a torpedo, for there was no outward sign of damage. His story was so interesting, that after putting a buoy over the spot, the authorities sent him down a second time. But he lost his life, it is not yet clear how.

Submarine Base.

Meanwhile inquiries have been made in Vienna and in Berlin, but neither the Austrians nor the Germans can trace a submarine lost just there, and the Italians say they know it is not their wreck.

The only plausible explanation of the wreck's presence near Ancona is that the vessel once formed part of a big Submarine base near the island of Brioni, on the other side of the Adriatic off Pola, which is in peace time widely known as a tourist resort. It appears that the Germans lost several submarines from the base during the war which are not registered as "missing."

The Italian Admiralty has taken the matter up and hopes to solve the gruesome mystery when other divers have been sent down.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

Lord Jellicoe On War Record.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe was the principal guest at the bi-annual dinner and reception of the Forum Club at 6, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W. Lady Guggisberg presided. Proposing the toast of "Her Highness the President," Lady Hollis said that Princess Marie Louise was the godmother of the overseas section of the club and it was entirely due to her that it had grown as it had. In supporting the toast the Chairman said before the dinner she had asked Princess Marie Louise for a message to give the members. She replied: "Will you say I am slowly climbing back from death and that I will be with them all at the next dinner." (Cheers.) Lord Jellicoe at the reception paid tributes to the people of New Zealand and to the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine. The way in which the former had tackled the disaster of the earthquake was splendid. Of the Mercantile Marine he said that upon it the prosperity and life of the British Empire depended. During the War the Mercantile Navy lost nearly 8,000,000 tons shipping. There was no finer history written in the whole of the annals of the British Empire than the work of the Mercantile Navy during the War. This country should keep in mind the necessity not only

SALE OF SEANG BEE.

Judgment in Rangoon Case.

Judgment has been delivered by Mr. Justice Das in the Rangoon suit the Secretary of State for India in Council v. Lim Kar Chang, Rangoon Port Commissioners and two others.

His lordship said that the Seang Bee was a sea-going British ship. The master did not pay the tolls, dues, rates, charges, or penalties payable under the Rangoon Port Act and the Port Commissioners applied to the Collector of Customs under Section 89 of the Rangoon Port Act to arrest the vessel. The Collector of Customs on December 23, 1930, did detain or arrest the vessel and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto and detained the same. The present suit was then filed and this Court ordered the arrest of the vessel and that order was served on the Collector of Customs on February 14, 1931. On March 10, 1931, the Rangoon Port Commissioners explained their position in a letter addressed to the Government Advocate. The Commissioners claimed to be entitled to retain the ship until the amount of all tolls, dues, rates, charges or penalties payable under the Act, had been duly paid. The Commissioners claimed that the arrest of the ship by the High Court was without prejudice to their statutory lien and to their prior, distraint and arrest. They further claimed that the ship could not be delivered to the purchaser until the tolls, etc., had been duly paid.

The vessel was then sold by the court and the port dues were paid by the purchaser to the advocate of the Port Commissioners before the vessel was released by them and the port dues were subsequently paid by the advocates into court to abide the decision of this Court as to whether the claim of the Port Commissioners were paramount or subject to any maritime lien which might be existing on the vessel.

The only question for decision now was whether the Port Commissioners under section 89 of the Act, had a right to detain the vessel before the amounts due to them were paid or whether their lien was subject to the maritime lien in favour of anybody on the vessel. In this case, the Port Commissioners preserved their right to detain the vessel before their dues were paid at the time of the sale. It was only when their dues were paid by the purchaser that they allowed the vessel to proceed. His lordship thought they had a paramount title to that money and the amount paid as port dues was not subject to any maritime lien in favour of the plaintiff and the Port Commissioners were entitled to draw this money as it belonged to them.

As regards the other parties to this suit, it was quite clear that plaintiff had a maritime lien on the sale proceeds of the vessel and the lien of the master of the vessel was subject to the lien of the plaintiff, and the lien of the engineer was similar to that of the plaintiff and he would be entitled to a proportionate share of the money. The Port Commissioners would get their costs from plaintiff.

of preserving the Mercantile Navy but also of protecting her traders by maintaining the efficiency and superiority of the Royal Navy.

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LONG VOYAGE ENDS.

Another Windjammer
At Queenstown.

Queenstown (I.F.S.), June 13. The four-masted barque Melbourne, the eighth windjammer from Australia this season, has arrived from Port Adelaide after a voyage of 109 days. On June 2 she passed the sailing vessel, Penang, which is also on the way to Queenstown.

Large-scale exports of wool-bearing and fur-bearing stock from British Columbia to Japan are seen as a possibility resulting from the visit to the Pacific coast province of S. Chiyu of All Brothers, Tokyo, who is conferring with the market branch of the B.C. Department of Agriculture with the view to getting in touch with reliable breeders of Angora and Rex rabbits, mink, muskrat and pure foxes.

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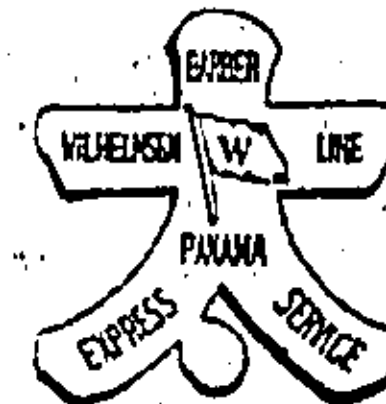
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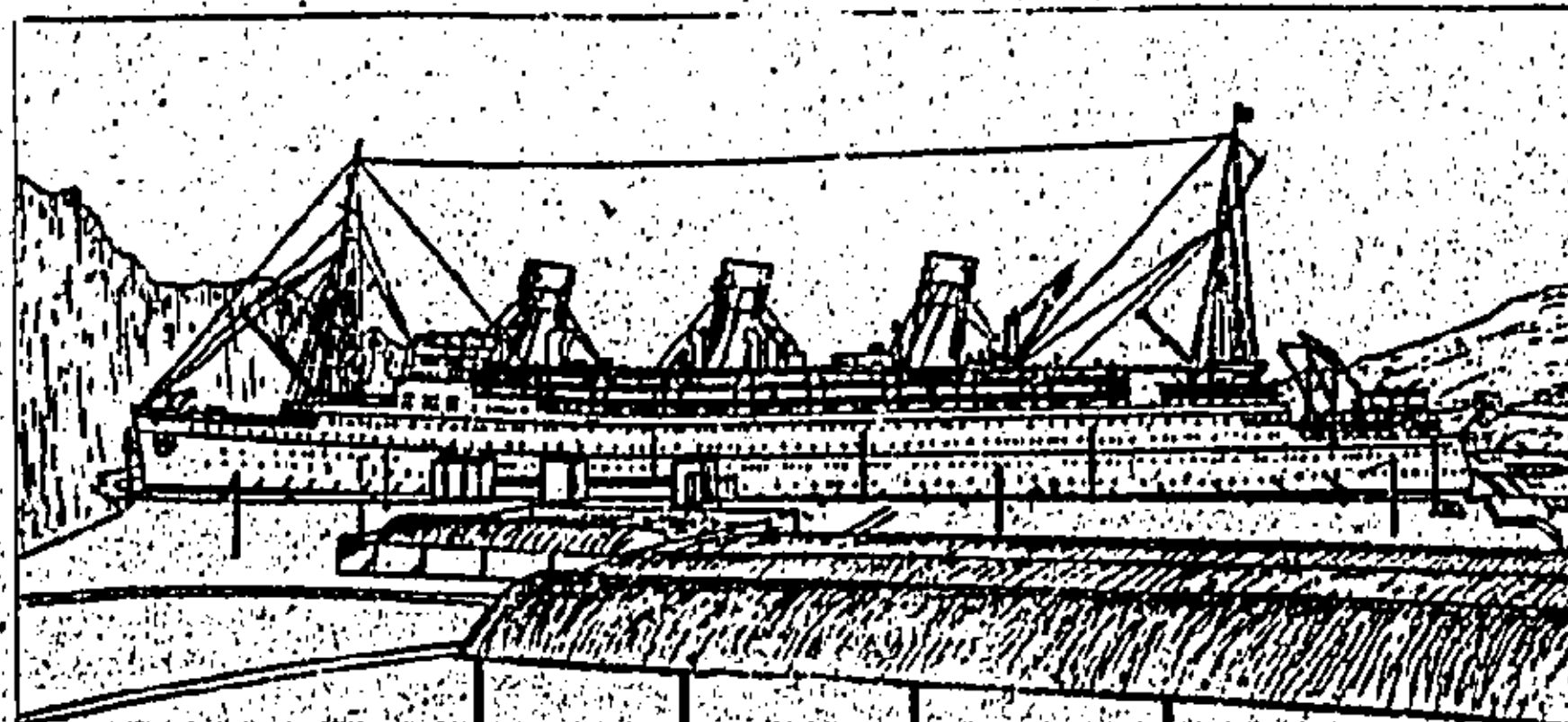
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SCIENCE AS ALLY OF PEACE.

Where Britain Lags Behind.

CRIMINALS' WAYS.

That the Police in Great Britain have not kept abreast with forces abroad in the exploitation of science for the purpose of crime investigation is a view expressed in the annual report of the Inspectors of Constabulary.

Sir Leonard Dunning, reporting on county and borough police in England and Wales, states: "Generally speaking, Britain lags behind in the organised collection and use of the experience of others and in the adaptation of science and modern mechanism to police purposes."

This comment is made by Sir Leonard in referring to the institution of a police college. Such a college as a centre of research would, Sir Leonard suggests, do something to rectify the defect to which he refers.

The college would also, he considers, prove of value in the selection of candidates for promotion. "Whether a vacancy in the higher rank is filled by promotion or by appointment from some other field of employment," Sir Leonard remarks, "there is too much of experiment about the selection. Many a man chosen turns out well—may be because of, may be in spite of his antecedents, others turn out indifferently or badly."

Tipping Evil.

"Is it too much to hope that the yearly return from the college of some fifty men definitely trained in the spirit of these ideas, will stiffen the service by traditions such as have built up reputations elsewhere?"

"It should for instance, be unnecessary to refer year after year to the degrading effect of tips on body of men who aspire to have their occupation regarded as a profession, and to the far worse practices to which tips may and do lead; this necessity still exists and will exist so long as the popular idea that there is no harm in tipping a policeman is kept alive by the still too ready acceptance of the proffered tip."

Major-Gen. Sir Llewellyn W. Atherley, reporting on the Forces in the Northern District, calls attention to the danger of carrying out traffic control work at the expense of police patrol duties.

"Examination of the duty books," he says, "indicates that it is time to give a warning that a halt should be called before any further attempts are made to squeeze still further sacrifices of police time from present establishments at the cost of patrol work. There is no margin of strength and no pool from which to draw for further extraordinary calls or extraneous work."

Mutual Aid.

Sir Llewellyn also refers to developments in the criminal world which have brought new problems in the detection of crime.

"Motor transport," he observes, "is being used in certain directions which could not have been foreseen a few years ago. Predatory excursions for even the smaller objectives of gain are not an unusual thing. Fowls, game and sheep have been collected and taken by this means. In quite another category, of course, there are occasional raids for more valuable property."

"This again brings one back to the point of wondering to what extent patrol work can be relaxed with efficiency in a police system which professes a preventive object. It is a difficult problem, but at all events everything points to the practical use of mechanical transport, and good communications if any solution is to be found consistently with consideration of economy."

"The outstanding impression I have formed from my inspections is as to the pressing need for the closest possible collaboration between police districts in an organised form."

"I very much doubt whether police authorities fully appreciate the extent of their liability for mutual aid in this way."

NEW ANAESTHETIC

German Drug That

Clears the Mind.

A doctor told the Reading coroner that a new form of general anaesthesia, known as Avertin, which cleared the mind and relieved agony, was used for the first time in England recently in a case of tetanus. It was a drug of German origin.

The inquest was on Ernest James Mumford, 50, Shipstone Lane, Pangbourne, a member of the Pangbourne Fire Brigade, who was knocked down by a motor car when he dashed across the road to answer a call of nature. He died from asphyxia due to tetanus, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

GREATER ACTIVITIES BY BURMA REBELS.

Unsuccessful Attempts to Attack Town.

THAYETMYO AREA.

News from Thayetmyo indicates that there is a considerable concentration of rebels in that district and that attempts were initiated to attack the town, though unsuccessfully. A curfew order has been proclaimed. The insurgents are under the leadership of an ex-hpoongyi who is reported to be doing his best to recruit a large force to launch an offensive against the Government forces.

A Thayetmyo message of July 5, stated: The Governor is arriving here to-morrow to hold conference with officials of the district and adjoining districts in regard to the rebel situation. Thayetmyo is the Battalion Headquarters of the Burma Rifles and Major Baron is the Officer-in-Command of the troops.

A curfew order has been proclaimed in Thayetmyo town and anyone seen on the streets without a lantern is liable to challenge.

The situation here has not improved. Mr. A. J. S. White, I.C.S., has recently come over here as Deputy Commissioner in place of U Hla Bu, who has been transferred to Rangoon as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, Rangoon City.

Mr. George Chettle has been appointed District Superintendent of Police.

Rebel activities in the district have continued unabated since the early part of April this year. The insurgents are under the leadership of U Arthapa, alias Saya Nyan, ex-hpoongyi, of Kama township, who is doing his best to recruit a large force to attack the Government forces, in spite of his two failures at Yinatha and Inba. He has as his lieutenants Shan Saya, a Shan keddah worker, and Saya San, a distant relative of the notorious rebel leader, Saya San.

Attempts have been initiated to attack the town, but unsuccessfully.

The district authorities have issued instructions to be observed by European and Anglo-Indian residents and their families in the event of an alarm. The Burma Rifles and the military police are guarding the town, while mounted military police have been posted to Allamyo across the river as the rebels are also active there.

Over 221 dacoities have been reported in the district for three months, April, May and June. In June alone 125 armed dacoities have been reported.

Outlaws Find New Zone.

Rangoon, July 6. Outlaws have found a new zone in which to exercise their depredations. A report from Lashio states that two to three hundred insurgents recently attempted to make a new gesture of bravado, founding a centre which they called Aungmye Myo (Victory Town) and fixing July 1 as the day for declaring their victory against the Government.

Crown forces were, however, soon on the track of the insurgents and meeting them at Nalu ferry inflicted heavy losses upon them in the ensuing encounter.

ST. KILDA RAIDED.

Houses, Stores & Farms

Ransacked.

The lonely island of St. Kilda in the North Atlantic has been raided by pirates.

Mr. W. G. Ferguson, the leader of the party of St. Kildans who are visiting the homes from which they were exiled by the Government a year ago, reports that the crew of a foreign trawler landed in search of loot.

All dwelling houses, stores, huts, and farm buildings were ransacked, and all articles of value stolen.

Locked doors and windows were smashed, and there was wanton destruction everywhere.

The pirates left evidence of their identity behind, and were seen ashore and leaving the island by the crews of British trawlers.

MacLeod of MacLeod, chief of the clan which has owned the island for 400 years, has left his residence in Kent for Dunvegan Castle, in the Isle of Skye, to receive reports of the looting and to determine the future of St. Kilda.

Three hundred sheep—too wild for capture—were left on the island of Boreay. Sheep remained on the third island of the St. Kilda group, Soay. The sheep, the islanders fear, are being shot down by foreign trawler crews.

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Heart 牛尾 肥

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Feet 牛尾 肥

Kidneys 牛尾 肥

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Pork Chop 牛尾 肥

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Codfish 牛尾 肥

Crabs 牛尾 肥

Cuttle Fish 牛尾 肥

Dab 牛尾 肥

Dace 牛尾 肥

Dog Fish 牛尾 肥

Eels, Conger 牛尾 肥

Fresh Water 牛尾 肥

Yellow 牛尾 肥

Frogs 牛尾 肥

Garoupa 牛尾 肥

Gudgeon 牛尾 肥

Herrings 牛尾 肥

Halibut 牛尾 肥

Labrus 牛尾 肥

Loach 牛尾 肥

Lobsters 牛尾 肥

Mackerel 牛尾 肥

Monk Fish 牛尾 肥

Mullet 牛尾 肥

Oysters 牛尾 肥

Parrot Fish 牛尾 肥

Perch 牛尾 肥

Pike 牛尾 肥

Plaice 牛尾 肥

Pomfret, White 牛尾 肥

Pomfret, Black 牛尾 肥

Prawns 牛尾 肥

Ray 牛尾 肥

Rock Fish 牛尾 肥

Roach 牛尾 肥

Salmon 牛尾 肥

Shark 牛尾 肥

Skate 牛尾 肥

Shrimps 牛尾 肥

Snapper 牛尾 肥

Sole 牛尾 肥

Tench 牛尾 肥

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Turtles, small, fr. water 牛尾 肥

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Chicken 牛尾 肥

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Doves 牛尾 肥

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Pigeons, Hainan 牛尾 肥

Turkeys, Cock 牛尾 肥

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GERMAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Restoring Banking Facilities.

SHORT TERM CREDITS.

Berlin, Saturday.
 The Government has decided to guarantee the interest and principal of all foreign short-term credits in Germany.

A decree has been issued which restores full banking facilities next Wednesday.

Following the increase in the discount rate the Reichsbank cancelled all restrictions on credits vis-a-vis private banks. One of the most important measures taken by the Reichsbank is that bills of exchange deposited with the Reichsbank must be settled within ten days as long as the present high rate is valid.

As soon as the bankers' demand for loans on bills has abated the Reichsbank will consider the reduction of the discount rate.—Reuter.

DRASTIC ECONOMIES

Home Committee's Suggestions.

BALANCING THE BUDGET.

Rugby, Saturday.
 The report of the Committee was only issued late yesterday afternoon and the newspapers are inclined to reserve detailed criticisms until after a further study and must confine themselves to comments of a general kind.

The importance of the report, which is described by the Daily Telegraph as a "bold and comprehensive document," is fully recognised, and the Morning Post says that the authors "deserve the gratitude of the whole nation for the ruthless exposure of the real gravity of the situation which has become confused even in the minds of experts."

The majority's proposals for economies totalling £96½ million to help the deficit next year, which they estimate at £120 millions are: says the Times, "drastic and challenging," and after calculating that £88½ million of savings are to be effected on unemployment insurance, education, and road maintenance and development, only £8 millions will be saved over the whole of the rest of public expenditure. The broad conclusion, therefore, is a repetition of the old lesson that economy depends on policy.

All Parties, therefore, will have to realise that much prejudice and theory must be discarded if Parliament is to carry through the necessary measures.

The Morning Post says: "Whether all the suggestions advanced are feasible in their entirety or not the great merit of the report is that it reveals scope for economy and makes suggestions which provide an invaluable point for discussion.—British Wireless Service.

FLOOD MENACE

Hankow's Serious Position.

HUMOROUS SIDE TO THINGS.

Hankow, Saturday.
 The flood position here is serious. The city has but forty days' grain supply and is cut off from the interior. Half the city is under water and there is the danger of the dyke, which pro-

CHILDREN VICTIMS.

Gangsters Warfare in New York.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION.

New York, Saturday.
 Public anger has been aroused by the killing of three and the wounding of two little children in the course of warfare between rival criminal gangs which led to Police Commissioner Mulrooney yesterday giving an order for the patrolling of the city by police in motor cars and armed with shotguns between six in the evening and six in the morning.

As a result of the first night's operations a patrolman following Mulrooney's slogan "shoot above waistline" shot a member of a party holding up a shop and arrested a second. He vows to get the third whom he knows. Two other racketeers were mortally wounded.—Reuter.

POSEIDON DISASTER.

Official Film to Be Made in London.

RE-ENACT DRAMA.

London, Saturday.
 An official film which is a reconstruction of the drama of the sinking of the submarine Poseidon is being produced by the British International Pictures, Ltd.

By arrangement with the Admiralty a similar type of submarine will be used and a number of submarine ratings will participate.

The film will be shown to the public at about the time the King makes the presentation to Chief Petty Officer Willis.—Reuter.

DISCOVERY.

Returns to London.

TWO YEARS' TRIP.

London, Saturday.
 The Discovery, Scott's old Arctic ship, has berthed in London after two years' exploration in the Antarctic. The leader of the expedition, Sir Douglas Mawson, has remained in Australia.

Captain Mackenzie said that they had charted a thousand miles of new coastline on which the flag had been raised and which was claimed for Britain.—Reuter.

Splendid progress is being made in the erection of new buildings by the Vancouver Exhibition Association which will run to an expenditure of about \$300,000 and will likely be completed during August.

fects Hankow from the swollen lakes behind, breaking.

It is said that there are parts of the city under four feet of water and sampans are the only means of transport there. The situation is not without its humorous side. Various firms are using plying sampans for advertisement purposes. There have been many mix ups at street corners, because sampans are unfamiliar with land traffic regulations.

One owner of a wooden house threatened by water broke up his house and built therewith a raft on which he piled his goods and chattels, and punted off for an unknown destination.—Reuter.

HUMAN SKULLS AS GIFTS.

Sir Jehangir Kothari's Adventures.

TALES OF TRAVEL.

I have been listening (writes an Evening News correspondent) to one of the most-travelled men alive—that quiet, almost gentle imperialist, Sir Jehangir Kothari, who is now on a short visit to London while on his tenth tour of the world.

He was seated in his room at his hotel when I called on him. It was hard to imagine that this quiet man had been travelling, with breaks now and then, for 47 years. He is one of the wealthiest men in India, and during the war—apart from giving his services free to carry out onerous work—he contributed £175,000 toward the Imperial Government World War Loan. It is his leisure time he spends in travelling.

He said to me:—
 "I am on my way to Edinburgh where I shall take a yacht trip to within 400 miles of the North Pole."

A View He Knows.
 "From my window here I can see eight or nine bridges spanning the Thames. I know the view from here very well. I have made London my headquarters for more than 20 years."

He smiled when I asked him about some of his travels in many of the most unfrequented places of the earth.

"I have had some nasty moments, but I suppose the most extraordinary group of men I ever encountered were cannibals on Prince Bismarck Island. I was taken to them by a German medical missionary. I was cruising near there and the captain of the ship was instructed to keep me safe. But this missionary persuaded me to go ashore with him and I went.

I found that he was treated with great respect by the chief who, I found out, he thought was a god. The reason was this.

"When he first came to the island the cannibals took him prisoner. They determined to put him to death and were just smashing their lips in, in relish of the meal they imagined was to come before them when he said he could cure the pleurisy on the island who were ill. He said he could cure the chief himself of his gigantically swollen leg.

The Cure.

"The chief gave him a chance and within ten days his enormous leg was normal. There being no other explanation, the chief believed he was a god.

"When I went with this kindly fellow to visit them, the chief made me a host of presents which I had to take or be accounted rude and probably devoured on the spot. Among the presents was one of the biggest pigs I have ever seen. But most of them were human bones, trinkets made from human bones, and such like.

"They were certainly the most awful fellows I ever encountered, although I have been captured by Chinese bandits who are dreadful fellows.

"The most awful moment I had was when, in 1923, the earthquake completely destroyed Yokohama and Tokyo. I was there. I was on the quay when suddenly the whole town rocked, great heat came over the place, and in a few minutes the whole town was ablaze. Had I been in my hotel, I should have been ashes in a few minutes.

"I have seen a lot of the world and I have found that all countries are beautiful in their own way."

AMUSEMENTS

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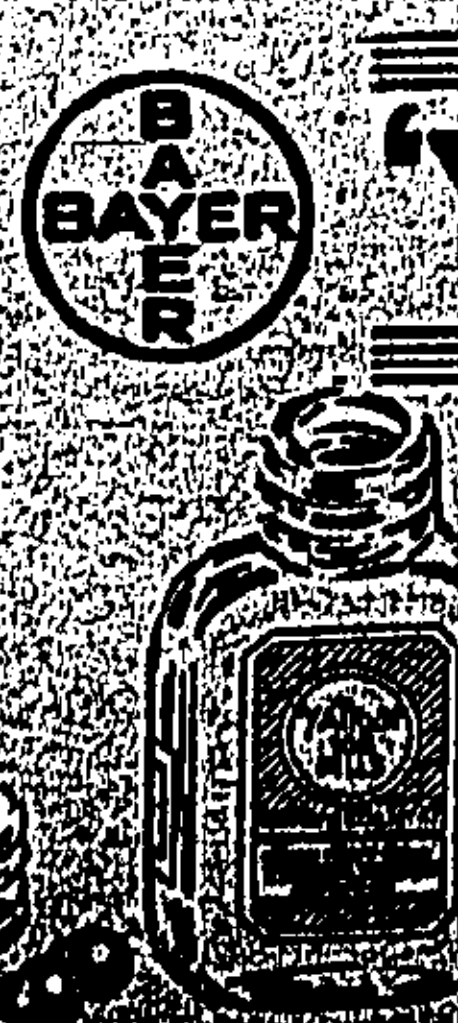
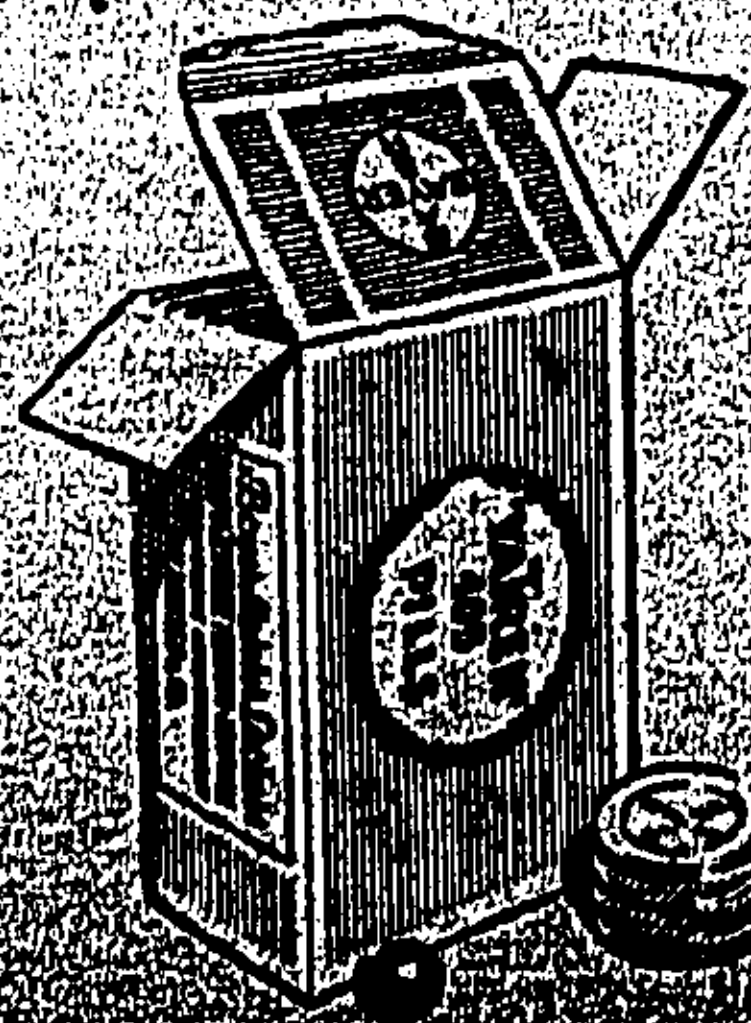
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